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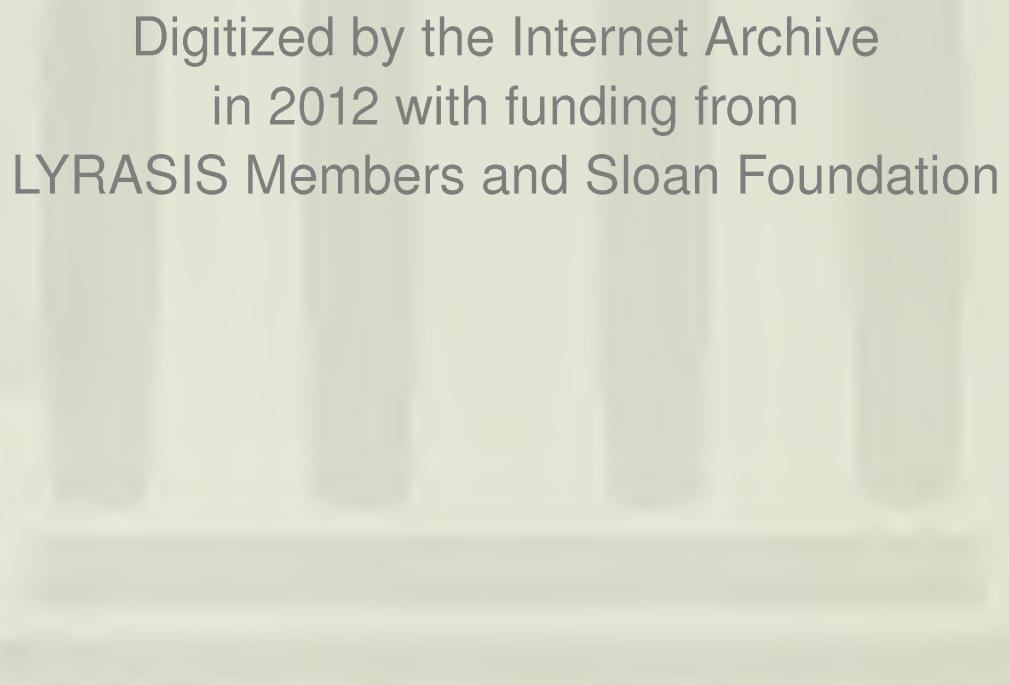
**draft
general management plan/
environmental assessment**

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS
NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK**

**U.S. Department
of the Interior /
National Park Service**

Comments will be accepted
until July 26, 1985
and should be sent to

Judy Hart
Superintendent
Women's Rights
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 70
Seneca Falls, NY 13148



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INTRODUCTION

Women's Rights National Historical Park was authorized by Congress in December 1980 to commemorate the 19th century women's rights movement and the 1848 women's rights convention. Five sites associated with these events were noted in the legislation--the Wesleyan chapel and the Stanton, McClintock, Hunt, and Bloomer houses in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York. The historical park was dedicated in July 1982 and is currently open for limited public use.

This Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment describes several approaches to preservation and management of the park sites. It includes legislative mandates; park issues; a description of the park and region; alternatives for interpretation, visitor use, and treatment of structures; and the environmental consequences of the alternatives. The document will be reviewed by the public, interested individuals, and other agencies, and comments will be reflected in a final general management plan, which will also contain further detail on resource management, park development, and cooperative activities with state, local, and private entities. When approved, the general management plan will guide management and development of the park for the next 10 years.

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

Women's Rights National Historical Park was established December 28, 1980. Enabling legislation states that the primary purpose of the park is

to preserve and interpret for the education, inspiration, and benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historical and cultural sites and structures associated with the struggle for equal rights for women and to cooperate with State and local entities to preserve the character and historic setting of such sites and structures.

An 11-member national advisory commission was established by legislation to advise the secretary of the interior on matters relating to the park.

The legislation emphasizes the importance of the Seneca Falls women's rights convention, held at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19-20, 1848, calling it "an event of major importance in the history of the United States because it marked the formal beginning of the struggle of women for their equal rights." It also states that the Declaration of Sentiments, patterned after the Declaration of Independence and signed by 100 women and men at that convention, is "a document of enduring relevance, which expresses the goal that equality and justice should be extended to all people without regard to sex."

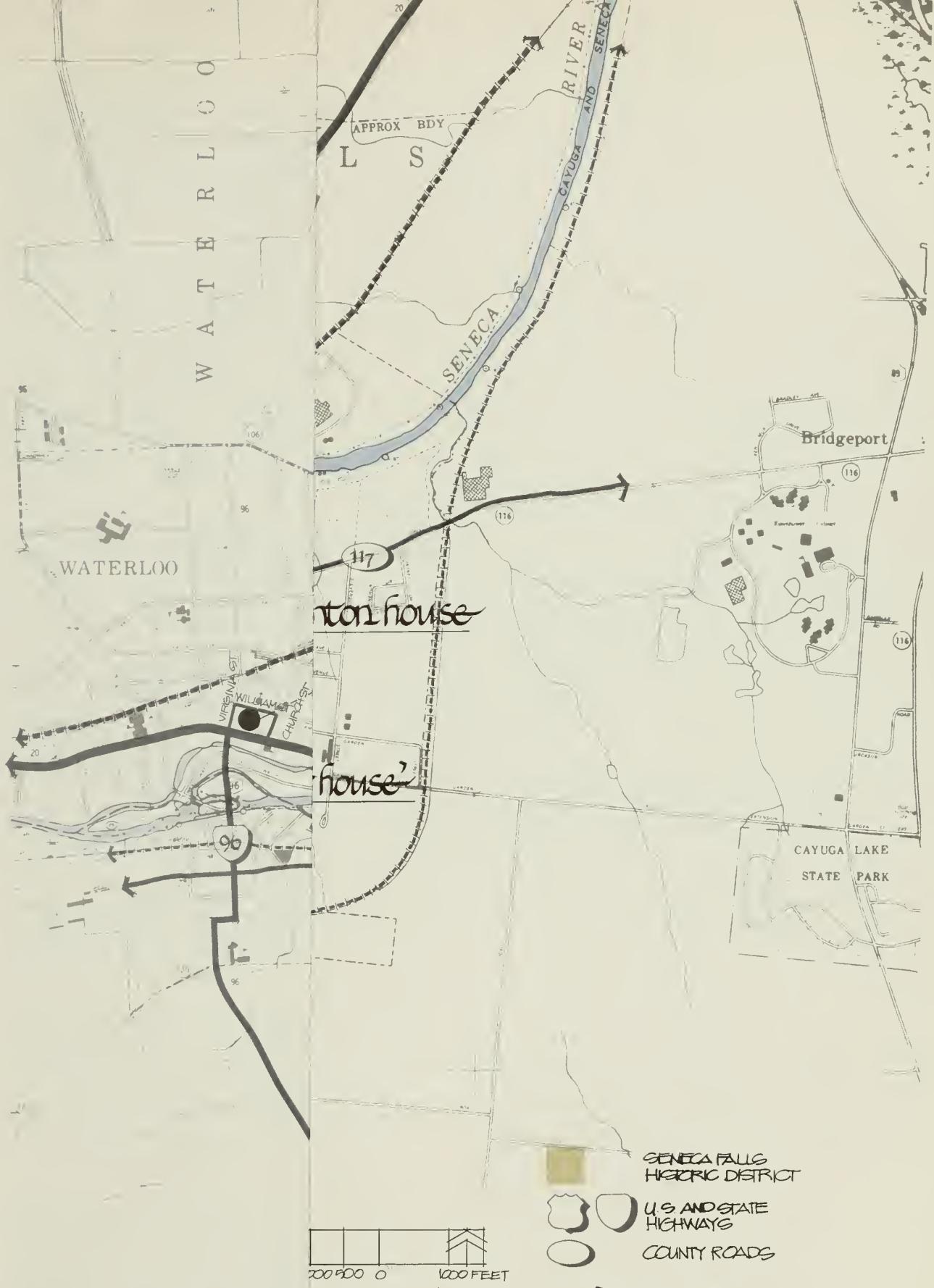
This general management plan (GMP) will be used to implement the legislative mandates and to make sites available for visitor use and interpretation. The following issues, which have been identified through the legislation, public workshops, existing site conditions, and resource data, will be addressed in the plan.

PLANNING ISSUES

Resource Management

Initial legislation authorized fee acquisition of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton house, the Wesleyan chapel, and their adjacent lots. A subsequent amendment authorized fee acquisition of the McClintock house. The Bloomer and Hunt houses were authorized for preservation through cooperative agreements or other less-than-fee acquisition. Subsequently, however, the Bloomer house has been found to be inaccurate in its association with Bloomer. (See "Properties Legislated for NPS Ownership and Technical Assistance" section.)

Phase I of the Stanton house restoration was completed in 1984; however, questions remain about additional restoration, appropriate interpretation, visitor use, and grounds treatment. Negotiations for acquiring the Wesleyan chapel are underway, and as the site of the 1848 convention, it is the park's primary historic resource. This structure has been extensively altered, and the type of preservation will be determined based on NPS policy, historical significance, structural feasibility, availability of historical data, visitor needs, and public opinion. Once negotiations for



existing conditions

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the McClintock house have begun, similar data will be obtained. Treatment of the Hunt house needs to be determined in light of historical data and possible preservation approaches. Legislation needs to be revised for the Bloomer house because its association with Amelia Bloomer has been proven inaccurate.

Legislation enables flexible NPS involvement in maintaining the historic setting, providing up to 50 percent financial assistance in developing and implementing preservation plans. At this time, the Park Service is assisting the Urban Cultural Park plan with services which amount to \$53,000. For planning purposes, the historic setting has meant the area within the existing local historic district of Seneca Falls. The same boundaries are also used for planning the state Urban Cultural Park (UCP). The Park Service will take the primary role in determining the historic setting for the two Waterloo sites. The historic setting designation is to help preserve resources critical to interpreting the historical context of the women's rights convention.

Many issues have been raised about the treatment of structures within the setting and the methods to accomplish treatment (UCP, local historic district, National Register historic district, cooperative agreements, private sector, technical assistance, land use controls, or other techniques). These methods need to be determined.

In this urban setting, natural resource management will have a smaller role. Plants on the five designated sites are ornamental and their importance is derived from their historical context. Within the area considered as the historic setting, modified natural resources include Van Cleef Lake and the Cayuga-Seneca Canal.

Visitor Use and Interpretation

The overall theme for the park, as identified in the legislation, needs to be elaborated, and relevant subthemes need to be defined. The focus of interpretation will suggest needed interpretive facilities, media, and programs and potential interpretive associations with the UCP and local tourist attractions.

Visitor orientation, access, and circulation are crucial because the historic resources are scattered throughout the business and residential areas of two communities. Visitor access, parking, circulation and transportation, and safety will be addressed, and the need for a central visitor center will be considered. Impacts of NPS visitors on the local community must be mitigated; the communities cannot absorb significant additional traffic or on-street parking.

General strategies for orientation, information, and signs will be developed, and the potential volume and types of uses/users identified. These will include individuals, local (repeat) visitors, out-of-town people, community groups, school groups, bus tours, national groups, and academic groups. Expectations, interests, and needs will vary with each group and with the nation's growing awareness of the women's movement.

Operations and Security

The operational needs for Women's Rights National Historical Park will continue to grow with increasing visitation. The amount of staff, type of facilities, and funding needs should be determined. Visitor and resource protection, particularly from theft, fire, and vandalism, should be examined in light of the community setting, existing local police and fire protection, and NPS jurisdiction.

General Development

Facilities will be needed to accommodate interpretation, visitor activities, and operations. NPS development sites will be the Wesleyan chapel, the Stanton house, the McClintock house, and a visitor center site, possibly to be developed in conjunction with the UCP. Needs will be identified from proposed visitor use and operational requirements. The potential for adaptive use of existing facilities, handicap accessibility, and energy efficiency will be considered before any development occurs. A legislative budget ceiling of \$500,000 has been authorized for essential facilities, until such time as the plan is submitted to Congress and the ceiling is raised by legislation if necessary. However, no funds are available for expenditure without specific appropriations legislation.

Joint Development with New York State, Local Government, and the Private Sector

In 1982, New York State designated urban cultural parks in 13 communities. The objectives of the urban cultural parks are historic preservation, education, economic revitalization, and recreation. The theme of the UCP in Seneca Falls is women's rights, with subthemes of transportation and industrialization as they relate to the history of the women's rights movement beginning in Seneca Falls.

New York State has provided \$39,000 to develop a management plan by June 1, 1985; the village of Seneca Falls is providing \$20,000, and the remainder of the 50 percent match in planning is being provided by the National Park Service GMP effort. New York State will have available \$31 million in development funds for the 13 communities for the next six years only, when the program's sunset provision takes effect. With identical themes and broader objectives, UCP development funds could possibly develop visitor-related facilities that would greatly enhance the visitor experience to the national park. New York State development funding in Seneca Falls thus far totals \$300,000.

Locally, the village of Seneca Falls has invested substantially to preserve the historic setting of the events commemorated by the national park. In 1980 the village created a local historic district and an historic district commission to review all building permit applications and enforce preservation standards. In addition, the village of Seneca Falls created a planning office and has maintained an architect/planner and assistants since 1981. It has undertaken major downtown improvements to support

the national park in the area of the chapel block, including new ornamental street lights, Cady Stanton Park across from the chapel, and canal side walks, curbs, and trees. Village investment in services and facilities to support the national park totals \$640,900 for the last four years.

The private sector has also contributed funds, volunteer efforts, and support services to help preserve the historic setting. Private preservation investment totaled over \$2 million from 1980 to 1984, including restoration of the downtown hotel and the park's visitor center and headquarters.

Considering the legacy of investment thus far committed by state and local groups, priorities and coordination for further investment needs to be jointly developed by the National Park Service and these entities. This is especially critical considering the six-year sunset provision when the UCP passes from the hands of the state to community funding and operation.

Land Protection

In addition to fee acquisition, alternative methods for land protection must be considered. These methods are described in appendix F.



region

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SENeca Falls New York

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THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

Seneca Falls and Waterloo are in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York, an area known for its recreational, historic, and scenic attractions. Rochester, Syracuse, and Ithaca are the nearest major cities, with 1980 populations of 241,000, 170,000, and 29,000, respectively. Rochester is 50 miles northwest, Syracuse is 40 miles east, and Ithaca is 40 miles south of the park. All have major airports.

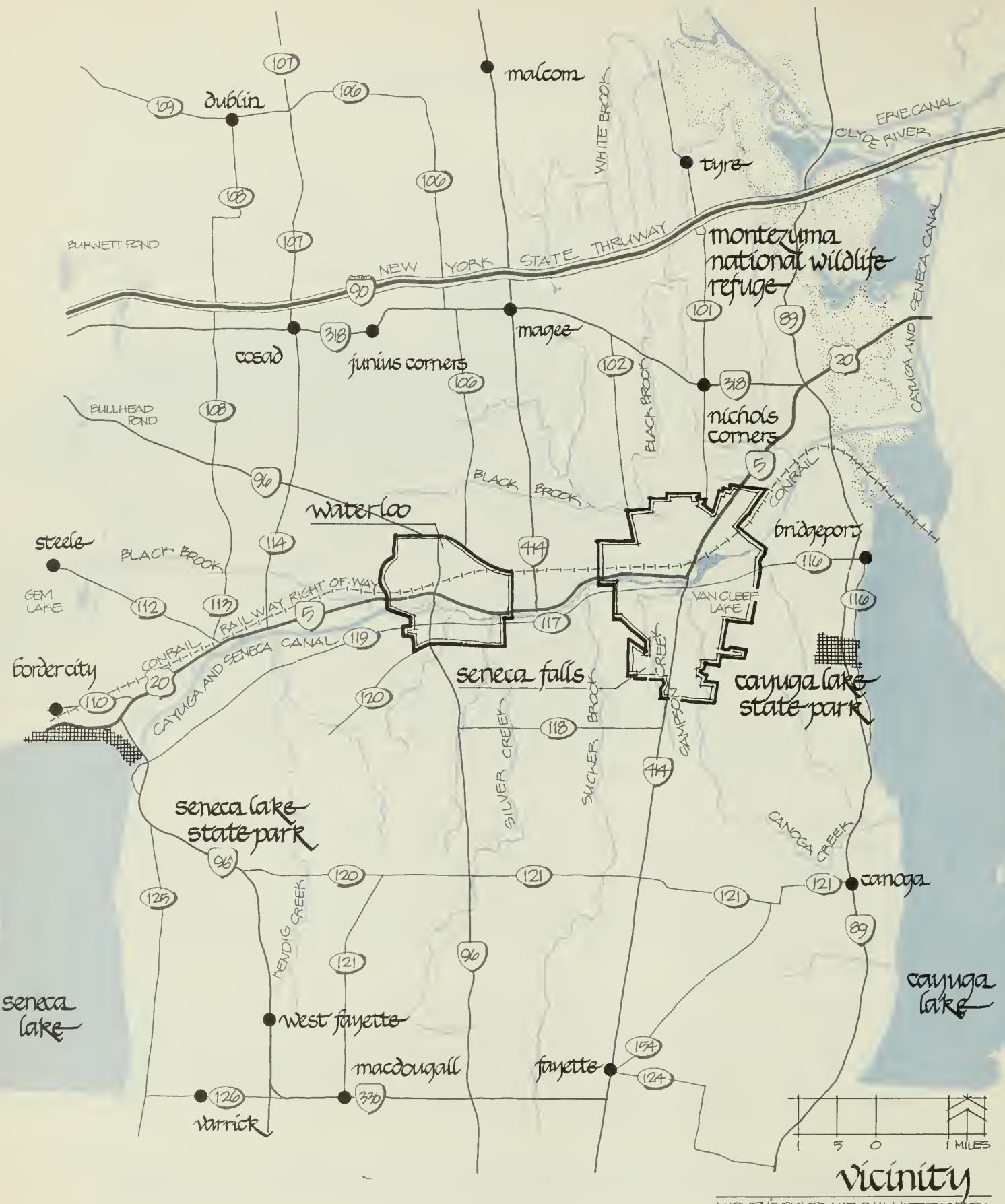
The New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) runs approximately 5 miles north of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. It is heavily traveled by vacationers, connecting the population centers of New York City and Boston to attractions in western New York such as Niagara Falls, numerous lakes, and state parks. New York 5 and 20 serve local east-west traffic and vacationers, connecting Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, and Auburn. Several state and county roads provide connections to the towns at the southern end of the Finger Lakes. Other transportation facilities include a small private airport in Seneca Falls and railroad lines that serve local manufacturing interests. The railroad track, which passes through Seneca Falls and Waterloo, is used infrequently for freight. There is no passenger rail service. Bus service connects Geneva, Seneca Falls, and Auburn. There is no local bus service in Seneca Falls or Waterloo.

Seneca County, an area of roughly 330 square miles, is between two of the Finger Lakes, Seneca and Cayuga. Most of the population, approximately 40,000 in 1980, is concentrated along New York State Routes 5 and 20 in the northern portion of the county. Much of the land has traditionally been used for agriculture, including vineyards for local wineries. Industry now provides most of the local employment, with tourism as an important regional influence.

The lakes and associated parks are a major recreational attraction and used extensively for boating, swimming, picnicking, and fishing. The county's three state parks are Sampson State Park (one of the largest in western New York), Seneca Lake State Park on Seneca Lake, and Cayuga Lake State Park on Cayuga Lake. Large campgrounds are offered at Sampson and Cayuga Lake state parks, often operating at capacity during the summer. Visitation to the three parks totaled over 6 million in the 1982-83 visitor season.

The Cayuga-Seneca Canal, operated by the state of New York, connects these two largest lakes at their northern end and is part of a larger inland waterway system that lies to the north, including the historic Erie Canal system. The canal, which passes through Seneca Falls and Waterloo, is used extensively for pleasure boating; 4,000 boats passed through the local locks in 1983.

The county also contains Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge, a several-thousand-acre wildlife preserve at the headwaters of Lake Cayuga just east of Seneca Falls. It is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife



vicinity

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SENeca Falls New York

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Service and serves as habitat for water birds, deer, and small mammals. About 250,000 people visited in 1983.

In addition to water-based attractions, the area has many historic houses and museums. Some are thematically related to the park. The home of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth C. Stanton's lifelong friend and women's rights activist, is in Rochester. The home of William Seward, a contemporary and friend of Stanton, is located in Auburn and received 9,000 visitors in 1983. The Women's Hall of Fame, Seneca Falls Historical Society, and Waterloo Historical Society drew 7,000, 4,000, and 800 visitors respectively in 1983. Other historic sites such as the Peter Whitmer farm and Rose Hill mansion, although not thematically related, are nearby. The Corning Museum of Glass drew over 500,000 visitors in 1983.

Seneca Falls and Waterloo are two of the 10 townships in Seneca County; they contain most of the large industrial employers. Unlike many small upstate towns, there is fairly full employment and a sound economic base. Seneca Falls had a 1980 population of 9,886 and Waterloo had 7,811; populations have remained relatively stable over the past decade.

The towns of Seneca Falls and Waterloo have traditionally been rural with scattered houses along the major roads and extensive agriculture. Because of low-density land use, commercial growth, and ease of access, strip development has occurred along New York 5 and 20 between Seneca Falls and Waterloo.

The villages, which represent the urban cores of the towns, are more densely developed than the towns. Urbanized portions of the villages are served by both sanitary sewer and public water. Generally the town areas do not have sewer and water service, although water service has been expanded along New York 5 and 20, Seneca County 116, and the area along the Cayuga Lake shoreline.

The importance of the historic setting was specified in the legislation. Although the character and setting were not described, draft legislative boundary maps show that the setting was intended to include the local historic district in Seneca Falls. The proposed boundary of the Urban Cultural Park is contiguous with the historic district (see shaded district on Existing Conditions map), and planning for the UCP and the national park is being developed concurrently with close coordination. Further data on historic structures within the village is being collected and will be used in the final historic setting determination.

The village of Waterloo is also undergoing change and has received a federal small cities loan with which to begin town improvements. The necessary research and National Register forms have been completed for the village should Waterloo want to pursue designating a historic district. The Park Service must determine the historic setting for the McClintock house.



Fall Street, Seneca Falls



Main Street, Waterloo

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Park Setting

Located near the center of the hunting grounds of the Seneca Indians of the Iroquois Nation in what is now upstate New York, the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo were first settled in the 1790s. Individuals who arrived in Seneca County had heard of the rich agricultural potential of the area and the possibilities of waterpower uses being developed along the Seneca River. The first mills were soon established in Waterloo and Seneca Falls. Seneca County was organized in 1804, with the county seat established in Ovid until 1817 when it was shared with Waterloo. The Seneca turnpike developed along an old Indian trail (today's New York 20), and villages along its path like Waterloo and Seneca Falls became commercial centers.

Because of the great potential for transportation of goods and people to and from this region, the Erie Canal was constructed, linking Buffalo and Albany to the Hudson River. A connecting feeder, the Cayuga-Seneca Canal, followed the Seneca River from Seneca Lake through Waterloo and Seneca Falls to Cayuga Lake where it turned north and met the Erie Canal. Construction of the first Cayuga-Seneca Canal began in 1817, and an improved and enlarged course was completed in 1828. Improved transportation, increased commercial activities, and resulting population growth occurred in Waterloo and Seneca Falls. The villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls were incorporated in 1824 and 1831, respectively.

Having been bypassed by the main section of the Erie Canal, Waterloo and Seneca Falls residents were heavy subscribers for the first railroad west of Syracuse. By 1841, the Auburn-Geneva-Rochester link of the New York Central Railroad was constructed, firmly establishing Waterloo and Seneca Falls on a major transportation route.

During the mid 1800s, manufacturing underwent changes. From the small mills of the early 1800s, New York entered the industrial revolution. Flour, paper, and sawmills continued, larger and more diverse in their types of products. Knitting and woolen mills were started as well as distilleries and yeast factories. The most significant industrialization, however, was taking place in Seneca Falls. The business now known as Gould's Pumps was founded in 1848 and established itself firmly in that field. Manufacture of steam fire engines, drain tiles, and other items occurred in this area.

Along with the growth in manufacturing came the development of the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls. Commercial areas were established along the Seneca Turnpike, and neighborhoods for the upper and working classes began to develop. By the mid 1800s a middle class began to develop in both villages. The accompanying maps of Waterloo (1856) and Seneca Falls (1856) show the villages at approximately the time of the 1848 women's rights convention.

Seneca Falls

The earliest Seneca Falls' businesses sprang up along the turnpike on today's Seneca and Fall streets where taverns and shopkeepers concentrated on lining the highway on the north side of the river. Most people who settled in Seneca Falls before 1825 earned their living by catering to the heavy volume of traffic on the turnpike and canal.

Improvements to the canal by 1828 provided more outlets for products and contributed greatly to the village's economic growth. Seneca Falls became a thriving market and manufacturing center. The 1830s were a period of enormous growth for the village, particularly on the south side of the river. Dozens of new mills appeared along the waterfront and hundreds of new residents joined the town. Village population from 1824 to 1842 grew from 200 to 4,000, and the number of houses increased from 40 to 400.

Local entrepreneurs, including Ansel Bascom, Gary V. Sackett, and Andrew Tillman, facilitated and encouraged the village's economic and social growth. They purchased, then subdivided, and sold the areas south of the river for commercial and residential development, which soon rivaled the north side for commercial prominence.

The arrival of the first train in 1841, with its resulting revitalization of the business district on the north side of the river, changed the growth and development emphasis in the village. The location of the new railroad depot on the north side eventually shifted transportation and passenger emphasis from the canal on the south side to the railroad on the north. The railroad also made it possible to move mail, passengers, and goods much faster. Local manufacturing of goods increased as the market for these goods enlarged. A shift from local processing of goods to manufacturing occurred gradually as the railroad provided improved transportation capabilities.

Neighborhoods in Seneca Falls could be defined by the areas that the local entrepreneurs purchased and developed. Much of the Sackett district included immigrant Irish Catholics who arrived in the area with development of the canal and stayed there, working in the mills and eventually buying modest homes. Many of the small houses in the vicinity of the Wesleyan chapel were probably either single-family or boardinghouse rentals, along with other homes that were owned by their occupants. Most of these individuals probably were factory workers or local business owners.

Most of the development after 1841 occurred along Fall Street and along the canal where the mills were operating and some were converting to larger-scale manufacturing activities. The view from the Wesleyan chapel was less obstructed in 1848 than today. There were several large mills along Water Street, but dense commercial development occurred later. The Phoenix textile mill (1844) was visible directly to the southeast and is still in operation today. It is the only remaining evidence of the once extensive mill and factory complex that stretched along the waterfront.

SMALL PROPERTY OWNERS

distillery

NEW YORK CENTRAL

CENTRAL

UH Health

phōer

the 'flats'

Smith

Dr. J. H. Heath

Chaudhury

WARD

G.V. Sackell

SACKET STREET

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SENECA FALLS NEW YORK

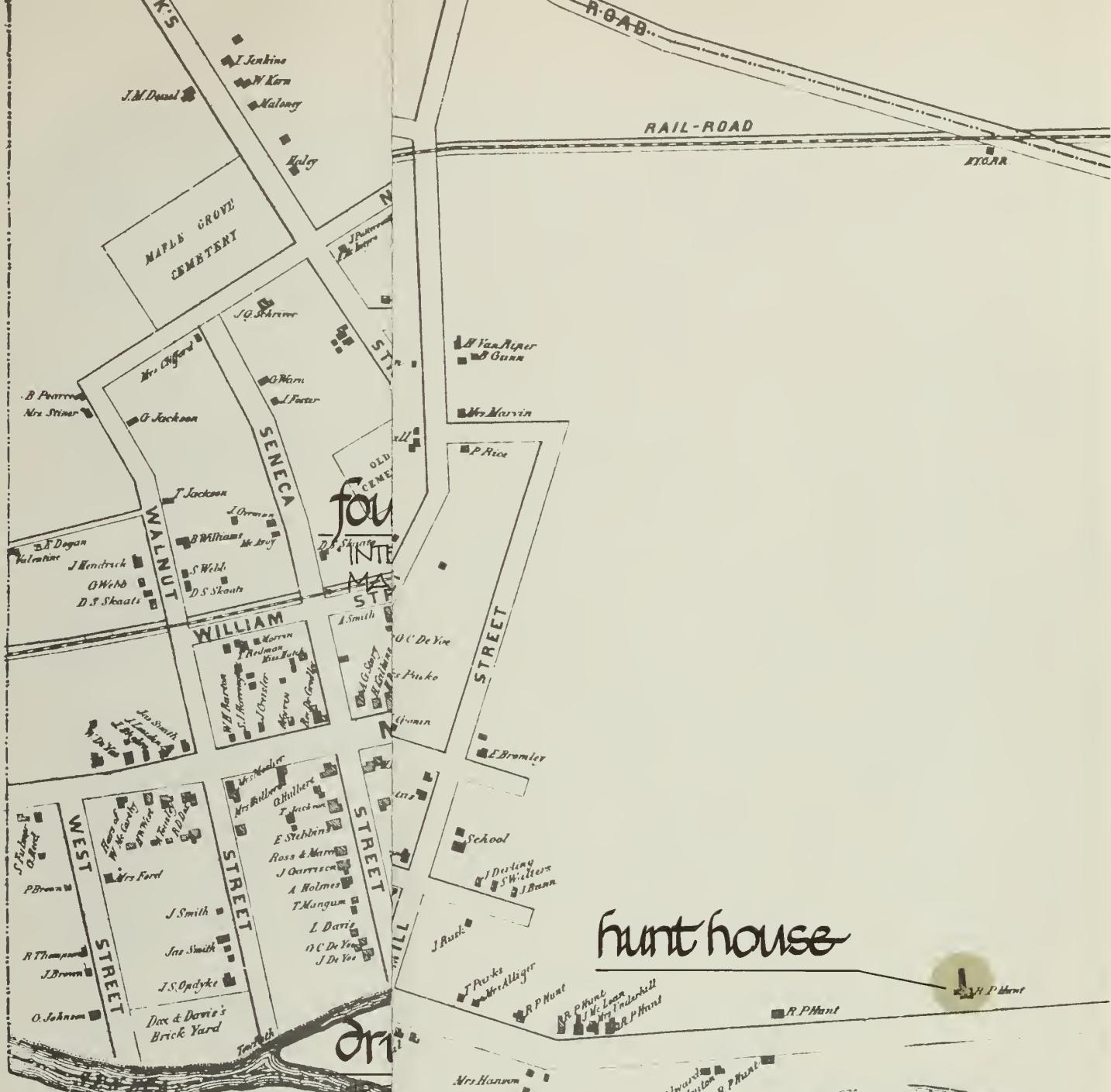
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seneca falls in 1856

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
SENECA FALLS NEW YORK

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hut house

Verloo Woolen Mills

(183ED BY R PHUNT BUILT C. 1844

of Congress in the year 1805 by J H French in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

waterloo in 1856

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
SENECA FALLS NEW YORK



Architectural styles and neighborhood patterns changed over time. Many of the prominent members of the village built their mansions on Cayuga Street in Seneca Falls. Remodeling and enlarging homes in this area created a new area of importance. Development of Fall Street after the devastating 1890 fire resulted in a major shift and expansion of commercial activity to the north side of the river. The New York State barge canal system remodeled the canal in 1913-1915 and created Van Cleef Lake, thus destroying one of the village's oldest areas known as "the Flats".

Waterloo

Development similar to that described above, first on one side and then on the other side of the Seneca River, occurred in neighboring Waterloo. Changes in the transportation systems essentially affected changes in development.

In the early 1800s some development occurred on both sides of the river in what is now Waterloo. When both villages joined and grew, the south side fell behind, and by the 1830s north Waterloo became prominent. The industrial area along the river continued to thrive, but the business districts along Fayette and Washington streets slowly declined.

Main Street was and remains the north side's prominent feature. Most of the major commercial buildings were along the Seneca Turnpike, Main Street, and its intersection with Virginia Street. This area is known as Four Corners.

Industrial growth in Waterloo centered along the canal. Waterloo Woolen Mills, the only remaining industrial manufacturing mill, (now Evans Chemetics) was constructed on the eastern end of town between the turnpike and the canal. The area was surrounded by modest homes for employees of the mill, except for some of the village's local entrepreneurs like Richard P. Hunt whose mansion is in the same vicinity.

The mid 1800s was characterized by steady growth in Waterloo when the village population increased from about 500 in 1820 to more than 3,300 in 1850, with most of the growth on the north side of the river.

Similar industrialization occurred in Waterloo as in Seneca Falls, where mills along the river were aided by transportation improvements. Woolen mills, distilleries, and similar local processing activities were prominent during the 1840s and 1850s, with a transition to larger market manufacturing just starting.

Only general information has been accumulated on the definitions of neighborhoods in Waterloo. Similar patterns to those in Seneca Falls existed where the modest homes near the factories were either rented or sometimes owned by the workers. Larger homes were those of the local entrepreneurs, who often had financial connections to many of the rental and commercial buildings in the village.

The growth and development of the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo continued through the end of the 1800s. Manufacturing continued to

grow into prominence, and the villages remained centers of industry and markets for local goods. The continued westward movement of the country and improved transportation methods elsewhere eventually lessened the economic importance of the villages from their former prominence. The canal declined in importance as railroads, then trucks and automobiles took its place for transport of goods and people.

The construction of the New York State Thruway pulled much of New York 5 and 20 traffic away from Seneca Falls and Waterloo. While there were advantages to this change, there was also an economic loss because the commercial sites were bypassed. Seneca Falls and Waterloo in the 1900s have had a leveling off in population and essentially a quiet existence. Attempts to revitalize the downtowns of both communities are underway, and their future economic development could capitalize on preserving and interpreting their interesting and significant historic resources.

Events

Reform activities were prominent in the mid 1800s and included religious revivalism, abolitionism, temperance, and the call for women's rights. Political and religious organizations often supported the social changes sought by these movements. The environment in upstate New York contained the necessary components of concerns, energies, and opportunities for these reform movements to occur, especially the women's rights movement. Seneca Falls and Waterloo specifically contained the right individuals and social and economic conditions for holding the first women's rights convention.

In 1843, the Wesleyan Methodist church congregation built their new chapel after they split from their parent church organization. They were determined to hold their own religious services which would allow for free speech. Speakers on radical issues of the time were welcomed in the church for lectures. This legacy of free speech allowed the women's rights convention to be held at that location.

The Quakers were a strong and visible force involved with many of the reform movements during the period. The Hunts and McClintocks of Waterloo were prominent members of the local Quaker community and the local business sector. Their involvement probably added additional support and visibility to the call for the convention. Their experience with organizing and presiding over meetings and the ability to draw the convention to the attention of many people outside the local area assisted greatly in its success.

Henry B. Stanton, Elizabeth's husband, was a prominent member of the Free Soil Party, an anti-slavery political group, and had strong associations with leading abolitionists and reform figures of the day. The Stanton's connections with people of the stature of Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and Gerrit Smith added to the dispersed word and support of the convention. The advanced transportation network allowed reform speakers and the general populace to attend the quickly called convention.

PROPERTIES LEGISLATED FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP

Wesleyan Chapel

Historical Significance. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was the site of the first women's rights convention. Established in 1843 by 60-70 church members who had split from their former denomination because of its conservative stand on the slavery issue, the chapel had long been associated with various reform movements and speakers. It was a perfect meeting place because it was associated with liberal ideals, was available at no cost, and was likely the largest church in the village at that time. It hosted such reform speakers as Frederick Douglass and Frances Gage, while other churches turned down such requests for meeting space. About 85 percent of the Seneca Falls residents who signed the Declaration of Sentiments and professed a religious affiliation were members of this chapel.

Architectural History. Built in 1843, the chapel was occupied by its congregation for 28 years until 1871, during which time repairs were made. Two rooms were possibly added in 1857.

By 1873 the chapel had been remodeled into two stores and a public hall, extending its length and raising the roof. Another major remodeling occurred in 1890, when it was converted into the Johnson opera house. With the selling of the opera house in 1915, extensive alterations were next made between 1925 and 1928, when the former chapel became a car dealership.

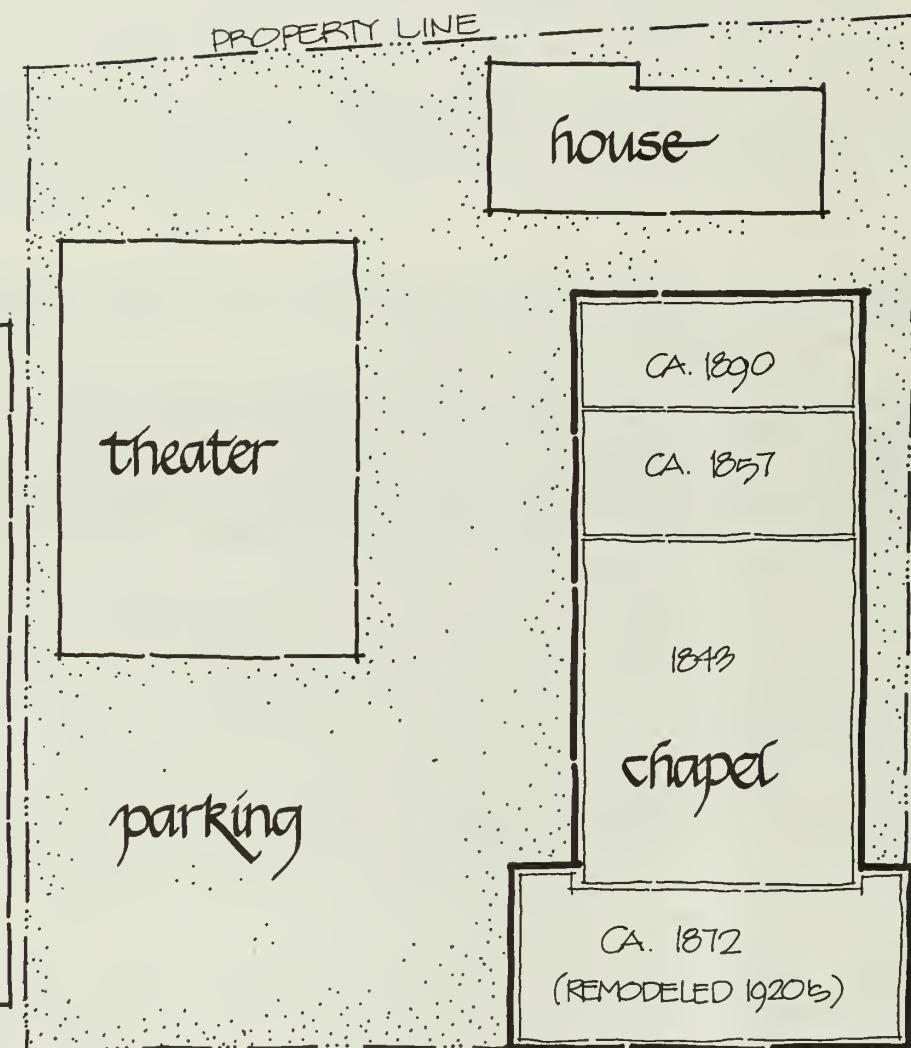
The most recent owner purchased the property in 1971 and retained the garage space and freight elevator on the north end of the first floor, installed a laundromat on the south end of the first floor, and built apartments on the second floor.

Historic Grounds. Little information is known about the grounds. A wooden sidewalk was constructed in 1848 in front of the lot, and a culvert was built over the ditches. The earliest exterior view of what is believed to be the chapel is a border drawing on the 1856 cadastral wall map by J.H. French. Further research is required.

Existing Conditions. All that remains of the original chapel are the east and west exterior brick walls, three king post roof trusses, and possibly some roof sheathing boards. The original configuration is overlaid with additions previously described. With the purchase of the chapel, the National Park Service would acquire an adjacent theater to the west and a small house to the north. Both structures are of a later period and not historically related to the chapel.

The Stanton House

Historic Significance. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a likely candidate to lead the women's rights movement for half a century. Born in 1815 to a wealthy family in Johnstown, New York, she had strong childhood memories of the sad plight of many women who came to her father, Judge

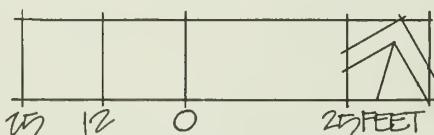


mynderse street

fall street 

Wesleyan Chapel

WOMENS RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
SENECA FALLS NEW YORK





THE CHAPEL BLOCK
FROM LEFT, CITY HALL, THEATER, CHAPEL.



THE CHAPEL BLOCK
FROM LEFT, CITY HALL, THEATER, CHAPEL.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL



Seneca-Falls Mills: W. Arnett & Co. Seneca-Falls, N.Y.

* FROM 1856 J.H. FRENCH MAP



Wesleyan chapel, southeast facade, 1984



Wesleyan chapel, north facade, 1984
Small house to rear of chapel authorized for purchase by NPS

Cady, for legal advice. Her father always told them that there were no laws protecting women's rights.

Elizabeth married Henry Stanton, a well-known abolitionist lecturer in 1840, and the couple settled in Boston where they were active in a number of reform movements. The Stantons moved to Seneca Falls from Chelsea, located outside Boston, in 1847. Elizabeth's early married life had been spent in the midst of exciting trends and people associated with abolition and other reform movements. The change to isolated domesticity in Seneca Falls was sudden and unpleasant for her. She wrote:

The general discontent I felt with woman's portion as wife, mother, housekeeper, physician, and spiritual guide, the chaotic conditions into which everything fell without her constant supervision, and the wearied anxious look of the majority of women impressed me with a strong feeling that some active measures should be taken to remedy the wrongs of society in general and of women in particular (Stanton, Elizabeth C., 1971, p. 144).

During the 16 years that the Stantons lived in Seneca Falls, Elizabeth Cady developed as the philosophical force and rhetorician of the women's rights movement when she could be freed from the responsibilities of caring for her seven children. Susan B. Anthony often took care of the Stanton children so that Elizabeth had time to write. In 1861 the Stantons moved to Brooklyn, New York, and sold the Seneca Falls house in 1862. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lived in the New York vicinity until her death in 1902.

Architectural History. The house, constructed in the 1830s, had been owned by Elizabeth's father and was transferred to her along with 2 acres of land in 1847. Before moving into the house, Elizabeth "sent carpenters, painters, paperhangers and gardeners to work" and built a new kitchen and woodhouse.

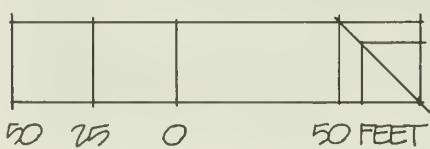
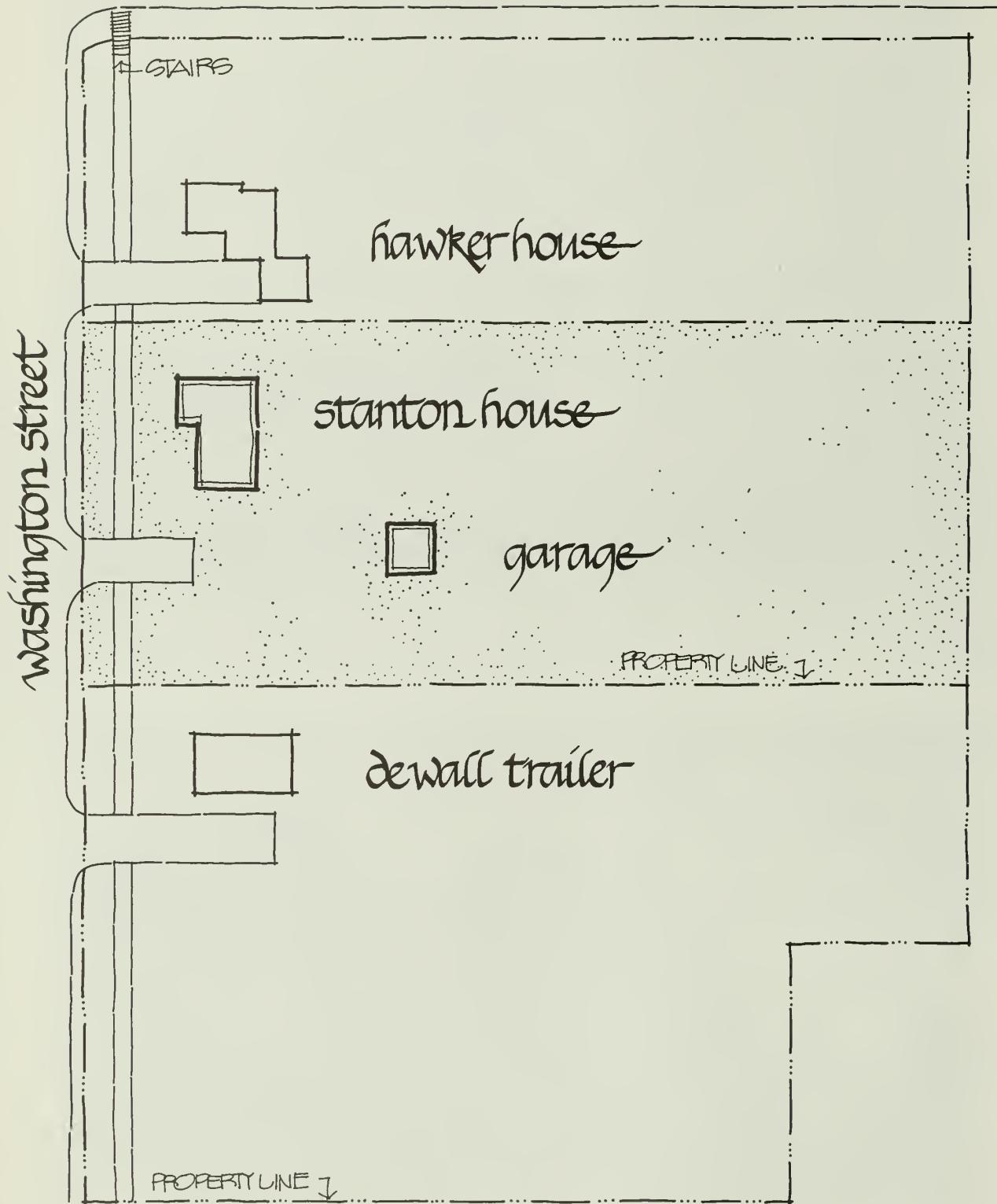
During her years there, Elizabeth did many renovations in keeping with her views on health, sanitation, ventilation, and domestic duties. A few years after 1854, a congressman named "Mr. S." commented:

Everytime her husband goes away, she cuts a door and window.
They have only ten doors to lock every night, now.

These renovations could not be substantiated in what remains of the house nor could the "several porches" that Elizabeth's daughter, Margaret Lawrence, claimed that her mother built during her occupancy.

Two wings are known to have existed, one on the north side and one on the east side of the south wing, perhaps housing the kitchen. The north wing was removed sometime between 1863 and 1866, but the east wing was not removed until about 1903.

The Hawker house on a lot immediately north of the Stanton house is possibly the former north wing removed from the Stanton house. Reasons for the speculation include similarity in measurements and height,



stanton house

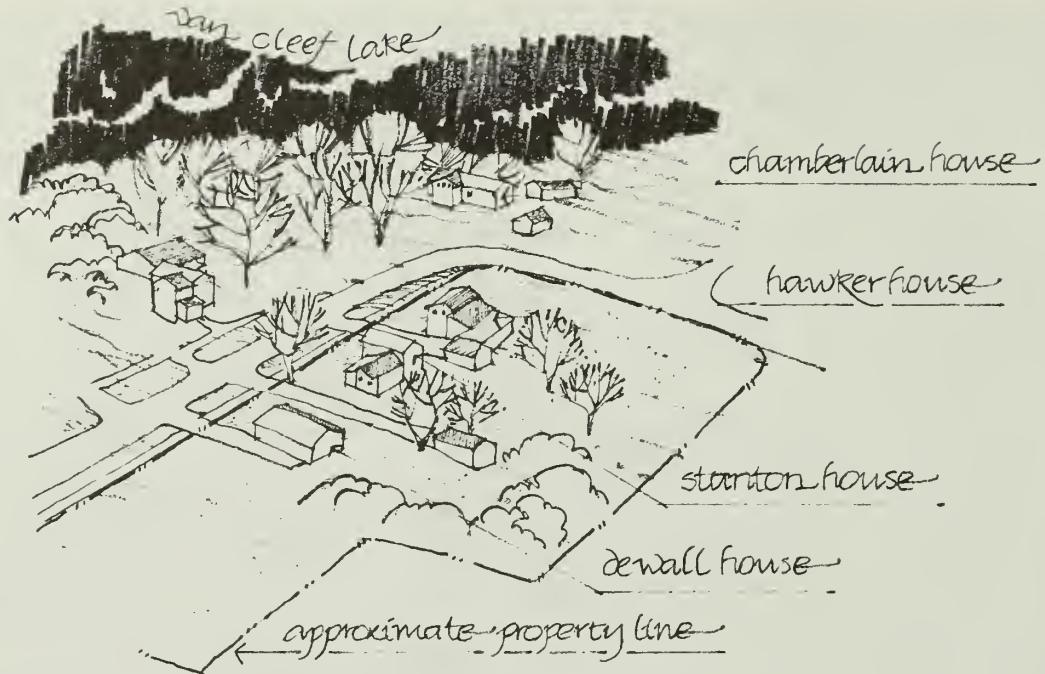
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SENECA FALLS NEW YORK



Stanton house--late 19th century view



Stanton house 1984



Aerial view of Stanton property, 1984
From left, DeWall house, temporary restoration trailer,
Stanton house, and Hawker house



The Hawker house 1984



The DeWall house 1984

proximity and orientation, and the relatively high price the property brought in 1867, suggesting a building located on site. Further research will ascertain the association.

From 1866 to 1900 it appears that the house was used as rental property and very few changes were made. From 1902-1903, under the ownership of the Gilmore family, major renovations took place. It was donated to the National Park Service by the Elizabeth Cady Stanton foundation in 1982, along with an adjacent vacant lot.

Historic Grounds. The house was originally set on a 2-acre lot, which included large vegetable gardens, lawns, and fruit and vegetable trees. The east and south property were bounded from 1845 until at least 1863 by a board fence, and in 1856 a portion of the front (west) property line was enclosed with a hedge. Lawn furniture and equipment included garden benches, swings, bars, ladders for the boys, and a flagpole. Outbuildings mentioned in Elizabeth Cady Stanton's writings included a woodhouse, a smokehouse, and a barn.

Existing Conditions. In addition to the Stanton house, the National Park Service will own three associated lots, two of which contain buildings. The lot to the north contains the Hawker house and the lot to the south contains the DeWall house. Each structure has an associated driveway. Negotiations for their purchase are underway.

Phase one of the house restoration included the following actions: the floor plan was re-created to its 1847-63 appearance, the two-story south wing was lowered to 1½ stories, trim and hardware to match historic fabric was reproduced and installed, chimneys were rebuilt, doors were milled, and walls were replastered, painted, or grained to match the historic period. Some materials and supplies related to that work are stored in the backyard. A wood garage (ca. 1919), a lawn, and a few small trees make up the setting.

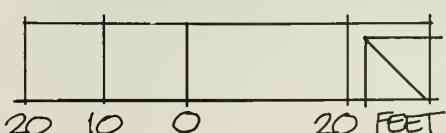
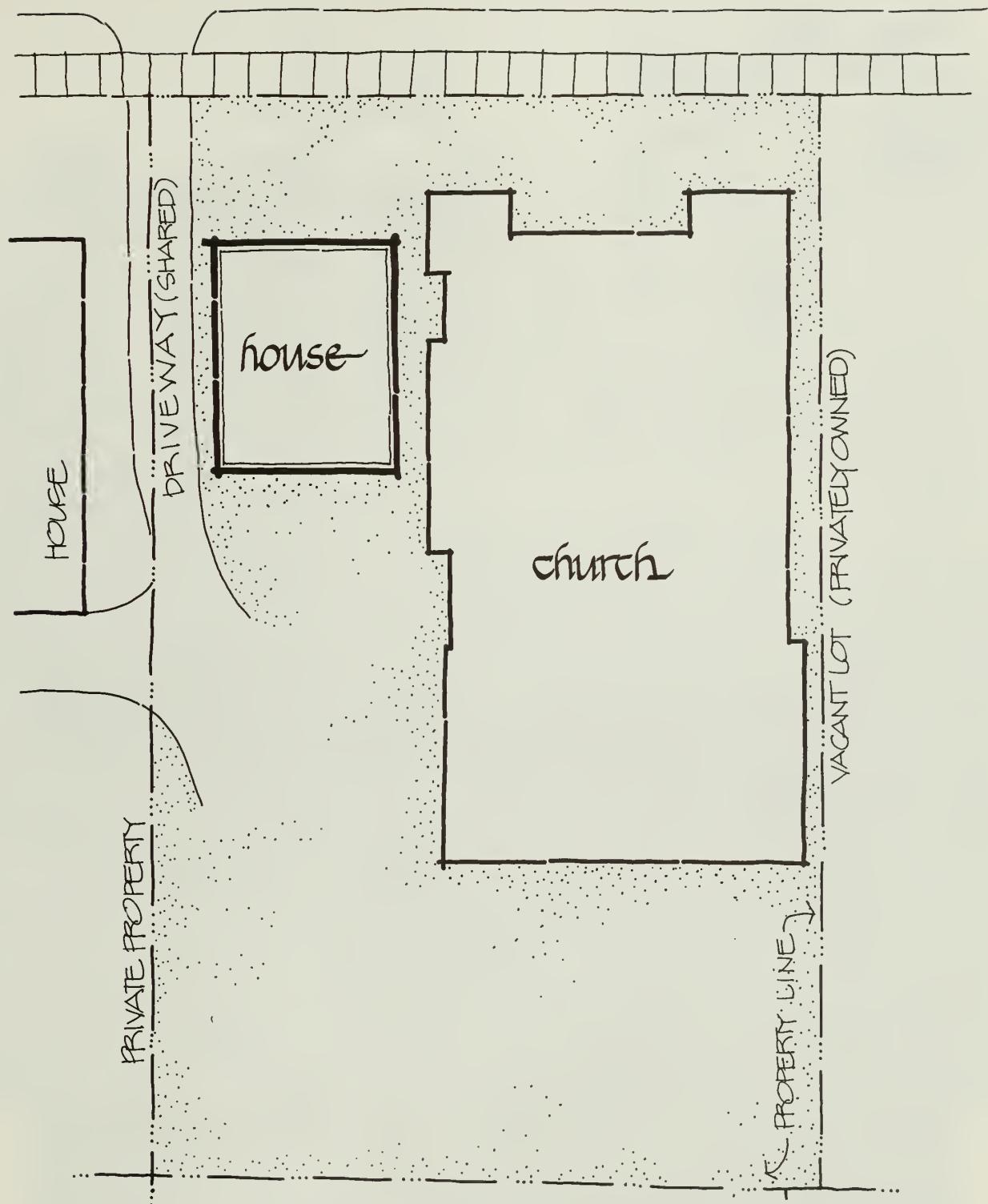
The McClintock House

Historical Significance. On July 16, 1848, the Declaration of Sentiments was written at this house by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mary Ann McClintock, and the other interested ladies.

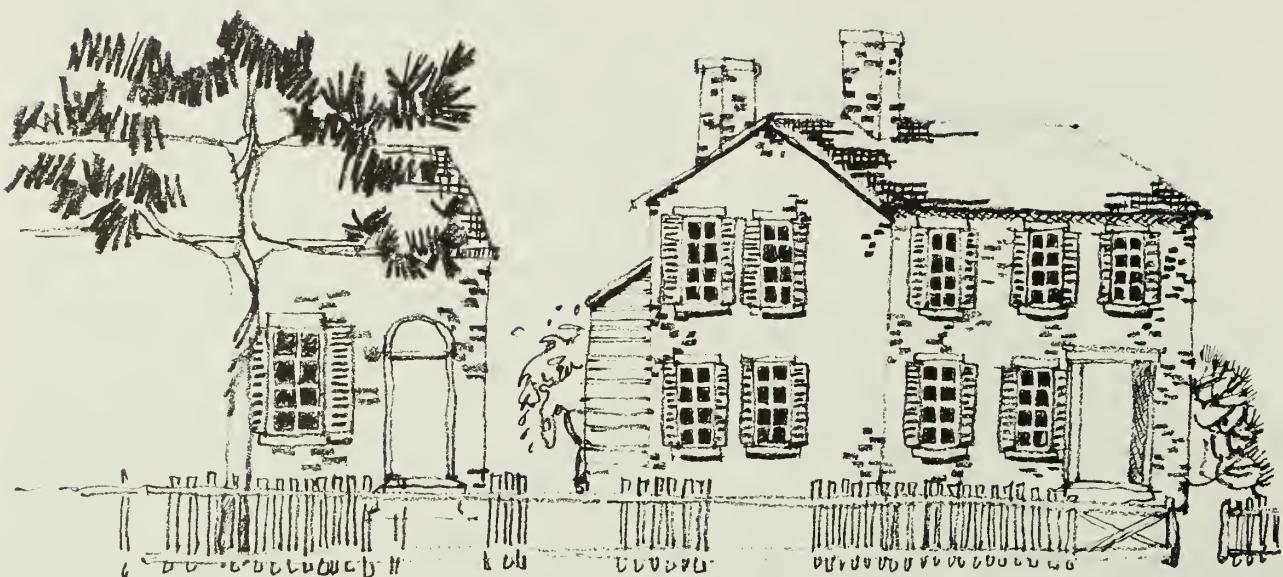
The McClintocks, Thomas and Mary Ann, were Quakers and entertained numerous reform and abolitionist speakers in their home; guests included Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, and others. The McClintocks arrived from Philadelphia in 1835-36 and remained in Waterloo until 1857. Thomas had become a Quaker minister in 1835 and operated a free produce drugstore (products free from slave labor). Thomas rented his home and store from his brother-in-law, Richard Hunt, Waterloo's wealthiest resident and also an avid reformer.

Mary Ann McClintock had attended the organizational meeting at the Hunt house and she or her daughter served as the secretary of the convention. Both McClintocks and two of their daughters attended the

William street



mcclintock house
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SENECA FALLS NEW YORK



McClintock house ca. 1879, A History of the
Village of Waterloo



McClintock house 1984



McClintock house and adjacent church 1984

convention and signed the declaration; two other daughters attended but did not sign. Thomas chaired the last session. Of the 100 signers of the Declaration of Sentiments, 29 were members of McClintock's Quaker group.

Architectural History. The McClintock house is a brick, Greek Revival, residential structure built sometime between 1820 and 1836. The builder and owner of the home at that time has not been determined; Richard Hunt was the owner of record by 1856.

In 1875, the house passed from Hunt's estate executors to the Hallsted's of Waterloo. A ca. 1879 photograph shows a one-story addition on the rear and on the adjacent east lot a brick Sunday school and lecture hall built by the Waterloo Baptist church in 1876.

The Baptist church purchased the former McClintock house and lot in 1882. Additions to the house before 1888, either by the church or the Hallsteds, included a two-story frame structure on the back and a porch on the front. In 1899, a church building was erected on the front side of the 1876 Sunday school next to the McClintock house. It burned in 1906 but was rebuilt within the year. In 1955 the parsonage (McClintock house) was fire damaged, which necessitated removal of the wood addition from the rear and renovation of the original brick structure. However, most original woodwork and plaster walls seemed to have survived. After 1955 a fire escape was added, the rear facade stuccoed, chimneys removed at roof level, and minor interior renovation undertaken.

Historic Grounds. Little is currently known of the historic grounds. The earliest photo, 1879, shows tall trees on either side of the home and a white wooden picket fence bordering the front of the property. More research is needed to ascertain the 1848 appearance.

Existing Conditions. All structures on the property have been vacated. Legislation mandated the removal of the church and structurally connected Sunday school. Much of the original fabric of the McClintock house remains, but a leaking roof and other maintenance problems are causing further deterioration of the structure.

PROPERTIES LEGISLATED FOR POTENTIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Hunt House

Historical Significance. The gathering of five women reformers (Stanton, Hunt, Mott, Wright, and McClintock) occurred at this house where they decided to hold and organize the women's rights convention that took place 10 days later. Elizabeth Cady Stanton remembered this meeting as symbolically important to her because it was where she first revealed her frustrations and feelings about women's place in society and received support from other women. The home was the social center and largest residence of Waterloo. Owners Richard and Jane Hunt, Quakers and ardent abolitionists, attended the convention and signed the declaration. Their support lent local prestige to the women's rights movement.



Hunt house - 19th century view
Seneca Falls Historical Society photo



Hunt house 1984

Architectural History. Originally the house was a late, Federal style house of commonbond brick. Built between 1829 and 1833 by Richard Hunt, the house contained 14 rooms. It was two stories with a 1-1/2 story wing on the west side, another wing on the rear, and possibly a second rear wing. After Hunt's death in 1856, extensive changes were made. The house was occupied by his widow Jane until her death in 1889. Several interior changes were made during that time, including installing stoves, plumbing, and gas lighting. Clifford Beare purchased the house in 1919 and made major structural alterations during his 11-year residency. Changes included removing the west kitchen and north servant's wing, removing the front entry porch and east facade porch, and building a neoclassical two-story portico on the front facade. No known changes were made to the property between 1930 and 1944.

In 1944 the Greenwoods purchased the property, built a brick addition to the rear side, and installed a first-story picture window to replace the small window in the north facade. Since that time, typical 20th century interior modernizations have been made.

Historic Grounds. At the time the house was constructed, it was considered part of a 145-acre farm with a garden and orchard. Outbuildings consisted of various barns, sheds, a carriage house, and stable. It offered a rural setting that would be impossible to re-create today.

Existing Conditions. As previously described, the house and grounds have changed considerably from their 1848 appearance. The home is privately owned, owner occupied, and well maintained. Situated on a large lot bordering New York 20, a small driveway enters the property from this busy highway.

Bloomer House

Historical Significance. The home's reputed association with Amelia Bloomer provided its historical significance in that Amelia Bloomer was an extremely active and visible force in temperance work and dress reform for women. She was founder and editor of "The Lily", a temperance paper, which later became staunchly feminist in sentiments. However, the association of the house with Amelia Bloomer is inaccurate. Research conducted by NPS architectural conservator Barbara E. Pearson and regional historian Dwight Pitcaithley provided the following information.

The Bloomer house was built sometime between 1829 and 1836 by Silas Mumford. The house was first identified as the 1840 residence of Amelia and Dexter Bloomer in an article written by Caroline F. Lester, which was published in 1948 by the Seneca Falls Historical Society. Twenty-three years later, a line drawing of the former Mumford house labeled "First Home of Mr. & Mrs. Dexter C. Bloomer" was included in another historical society publication entitled Debut of Women's Rights. National recognition of the structure as the Bloomer house was bestowed in 1980 when it was described as one of six buildings in legislation authorizing the establishment of Women's Rights National Historical Park. In 1984, a National Park Service research project uncovered information

that substantially questioned the Bloomer house tradition. Additional information has since been obtained from the federal census records that clearly refutes Bloomer's association with the house. Collectively, the historical data tells the following story.

Dexter Bloomer wrote in 1895, "The day following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer drove in a carriage to the residence of Mr. Isaac Fuller, in Seneca Falls, where rooms had been prepared for their reception. . . [O]n the 16th of April, 1840, [they] took up residence with [the Fullers]." The Bloomers stayed with Isaac Fuller until the first day of October when they moved to "a modest dwelling in Seneca Falls." Therefore, for the Mumford house to be the Bloomer house, Isaac Fuller must have been living there in 1840. The property title and federal census data, however, indicate that Fuller was living elsewhere in Seneca Falls in 1840.

The Mumford house in 1840 was owned by Ruth and Frances E. Mumford, the widow and daughter of the late Silas D. Mumford who died in 1838. The fact that they were living in the house and not leasing it to Isaac Fuller was confirmed by the 1840 federal census, completed for Seneca County in September of that year. Although addresses were not included in the census, the placement of names is significant because "heads of household" were listed in the order of visitation of the census taker rather than alphabetically. It is therefore important to note that Ruth Mumford's name appears on page 213, the same page as William Bayard who was living in the nearby Stanton house, while Isaac Fuller's name is on page 202. Also, it would appear the Mumfords continued to occupy the family home until 1849, since the 1849 conveying of the property to Edward S. Latham, Abraham Buckout, and Obadiah B. Latham specified ". . . possession of said [homestead of the late Silas D. Mumford] is hereby reserved to [Ruth & Frances Mumford] until the first day of May next. . . ."

Connection of Isaac Fuller with the Mumford house, on the other hand, is not completely unfounded. In a deed dated May 1863, mention is made of ". . . the dwelling house formerly occupied by S.D. Mumford (now owned by O.B. Latham and occupied by Isaac Fuller)." Exactly when Fuller moved to what was then Latham's house is not known, although it must have been after 1850 when Isaac Fuller is described in the federal census as residing in a "Boarding House" along with six family and 37 nonfamily members.

It is clear, therefore, that the house Amelia and Dexter Bloomer shared with Isaac Fuller from April to October during 1840 was not the house at 53 East Bayard Street. While it is true that Isaac Fuller once occupied the home, he did not do so until at least 10 years after the marriage of the Bloomers. Thus, while Caroline Lester was correct in stating that "The Fullers . . . lived in what, years ago, used to be called the Mumford house . . .," she was erroneous in her assertion that the Fullers were living there in 1840 when the Bloomers boarded with them. Where Isaac Fuller was living in 1840 is not known, and unless new evidence is uncovered, it is unlikely that its location will be determined. Meanwhile, the dwelling at 53 East Bayard should be renamed the "Mumford House" and legislation revised accordingly.

Architectural Significance. The house is possibly one of the earliest substantial residences on the south side of the river. Built in the early 1830s, the two-story house with an east 1-1/2 story wing, was of frame construction with original architectural details in the Greek Revival (ca. 1820-1850) style.

Most changes occurred during 1874-1881, while the home was owned by George Garlick. These changes included enlarging the second floor, changing the roof, adding a cupola, enlarging the second-story windows, adding a full-length front porch, and possibly moving the east wing towards the south. Most of these alterations remain today, except for the front porch.

Although five owners have possessed the house since Garlick, changes have been relatively minor. They include extending the front porch, enlarging windows, building additions on the east wing, adding electricity and plumbing, and removing brick chimneys above the roofline.

Historical Grounds. The land that Mumford acquired for building his home was part of the West Cayuga Reservation where Stanton's house was also later located. A house and barn were listed in an 1838 inventory taken when Mumford died. Little is currently known about the 1848 property.

Existing Conditions. Much of the original historic fabric remains and the present layout fits the 19th century description. Although altered, the Mumford house as described in the 1838 inventory is still standing. The house is privately owned, occupied as a rental, and in need of major repair to prevent its deterioration.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Because the park lies within an urban environment, the existing flora and fauna are those species found in small urban communities. There are no known endangered or threatened plant or animal species in Seneca County except for transient bald eagles moving through the area (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, communication, 8/31/84).

The Seneca-Cayuga Canal has acceptable water quality for recreational boating; however, the location of the village and the presence of industry does have some effect on water quality, mostly during the summer low-flow periods. Septic systems with a minimum of secondary treatment drain toward the canal, and industrial firms empty wastewaters into the canal following minimum levels of treatment (New York Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Pure Water, communication, 5/14/84).

The national historical park sites are not located adjacent to the canal and there would be no effects on wetland areas (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, communication, 5/15/84). The park structures are located beyond the floodplain limits of the canal (Federal Emergency Management Agency, communication, 5/16/84).



Bloomer house--conjectured ca. 1840 appearance
Drawing by Blaine Cliver



Bloomer house--1984

Summers are warm with an average growing season of 150 to 160 days; the mean temperature in July is 71.4 degrees F. Winters tend to be long and severe as Seneca Falls lies in the snowbelt of western New York. The mean January temperature is 24.3 degrees F. The area receives 32 inches of precipitation annually. The air quality is good, well below national ambient air standards for particulates (New York Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Air Resources, communication, 5/15/84). The ozone levels peak in the summer, which is common throughout the state.

VISITOR USE

The historical park opened July 17, 1982, so no valid pattern of visitor use has yet been established. Visitation in 1984 totaled over 9,000, up 35 percent from 1983. Many visitors drop by the site in conjunction with a visit to the nearby Women's Hall of Fame. Bus tours are increasing and peak visitation occurs in July, when the community sponsors "Convention Days" to commemorate the women's rights convention. Visitors come by the thousands in the summer months of July and August, on all days of the week. September and October have high use on weekends. Organized women's groups tend to visit in the evening or weekends in fall, winter, and spring. Academic groups tend to visit during weekdays and evenings in fall, winter, and spring. Women's history enthusiasts may come from across the country at any time. Group visitation in 1984 increased almost 700 percent over 1983, with the majority coming in May.

To project the future level of visitation is difficult, but many factors support a hypothesis that it will increase dramatically over the next several years and reach beyond numbers normally expected at most historic sites. These factors include

the park's historical significance and the growing national awareness of women's history and the women's rights movement. As the site where the crusade for liberty began for half of America's population, it should have symbolism similar to Independence Hall.

the park's proximity to the New York Thruway and its location in the Finger Lakes tourism area.

the park's opportunity to cooperate with other thematically associated sites and the Urban Cultural Park in the town and region, thus offering an attractive package for regional and national tours.

Using these factors and regional visitation figures as a guideline, an estimate of approximately 200,000 annual visitation could easily be expected during the life of this plan. This figure is supported by the 200,000 to 300,000 figure proposed by Economics Research Associates in their Economic Impacts of an Urban Cultural Park written for the village of Seneca Falls Planning Department in 1981.

Using the 200,000 figure as a guide for a fully operating park, growth rates were projected as follows:

Year	Projected Visitation (in thousands)	Percent Increase
84	9	100
85	18	100
86	36	100
87	54	50
88	81	50
89	121	50
90	151	25
91	189	25
92	236	25

Existing figures for the park and other regional attractions show that visitation seasonally falls into these percentages: spring 20%, summer 40%, fall 30%, and winter 10%.

These figures and percentages would be reevaluated and updated during the life of the plan and development proposals adjusted as necessary. See appendix B for visitation/automobile projections.

OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND SECURITY

The park headquarters and visitor center is in a leased building on Fall Street near the Wesleyan chapel. The first floor contains locally made interpretive exhibits, slide shows with seating for 12, an information desk, and a sales rack and is handicap accessible through the rear door. The second floor contains office space for the three permanent employees: the superintendent, chief of interpretation, and secretary. The five-year building lease continues until July 1987. Four summer seasonals offer tours and personal services at the Stanton house and visitor center.

The Stanton house is the only property thus far acquired by the National Park Service. Phase I restoration was completed in 1984. The three permanent employees currently conduct all house security and grounds upkeep. Yard work and small maintenance jobs are contracted if necessary. The operating budget for fiscal year 1985 was \$235,000.



Visitor Center

ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSAL, AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ALTERNATIVE 1 (PREFERRED): THE 1848 EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES AS A FOCAL POINT TO INTERPRET THE MOVEMENT'S ANTECEDENTS AND ITS EVOLUTION INTO THE PRESENT DAY

Concept

The convention and its organizers would be a benchmark--the culmination of women's actions to injustices dating from precolonial times and the beginning point of the ongoing women's rights movement. Interpretation would not only convey the historical context but emphasize the evolution of women's rights and examine the forces that have accelerated or inhibited change.

Cultural Resource Management

The historic structures would be used to most effectively convey the events or people related to them and the ideas those events or people represented or generated.

The chapel would become the foremost tangible symbol for the ideal of women's rights. As such, an architectural design competition would be held to design the chapel and its setting. The remaining historic fabric would be incorporated into the chapel design, and the appropriate historic context would be maintained for the setting. Design standards would be compatible with NPS policies regarding cultural resources; an attempt at reconstruction would not be undertaken because insufficient data exists as to the chapel's historic appearance. Preservation of the remaining, though somewhat limited, original fabric would be used along with nonhistoric fabric for the building's completion. Functional interior space would then be provided. No effort would be made to replicate or duplicate fabric or configuration of missing portions of the building (i.e., roof, front and back walls, and interior).

Even before the women's rights convention in 1848, the chapel represented a legacy of free speech, a place where people had the right to state their opinions irrespective of the prevailing attitudes of the times. Without the chapel allowing for the women's rights convention (hardly a national rallying cry of the time), the event would not have taken place in the building, or perhaps anywhere, for a while longer. Thus, the opinion was voiced in the public meetings that a structure which allowed for the meeting of people was essential to the site's true interpretation and heritage. The design criteria for the competition would include this functional need as well as the necessity for generally retaining and easily conveying the chapel's original size and layout. This stipulation was felt necessary to convey the vibrant, crowded atmosphere associated with the influx of the 300 people attending the convention. In addition, public opinion for interpretation agreed that the events which took place at the site should be interpreted at the site, not some adjacent building. Because the convention covered two days, involved 300 people,

and contained emotional content, many suggestions for an audio program evoking the event were expressed. To accomplish that suggestion, or any other media-assisted interpretation, an enclosed structure would be necessary. There is enough original fabric remaining to design a structure which would include the history and convey the inspiration associated with the beginning of a powerful movement for equality. A historic structure report would be prepared to provide data for use in the design competition and preservation treatment. The method of conveying the inspirational nature would be defined in the competition. The adjacent theater and small house would be removed to allow for innovative site design, and the chapel block would be viewed as part of an integrated whole. To aid this integrated block concept, the village of Seneca Falls has requested that the National Park Service use the adjacent village hall for park orientation, central interpretation, and administrative headquarters.

The Stanton house restoration would be completed based on the findings of the historic structure report, grounds report, and archeological survey, and the house would be open for year-round visitation. If the Hawker house is the original wing, it would be reattached; if not, it would be removed from the site. Appropriate means would be selected to convey the home's historic size and configuration. The grounds would be restored to their historic appearance, insofar as historical data allows, and limited parking and site design would be incorporated. The DeWall house would be removed or relocated farther from the house if found useful for providing restrooms or other visitor support services.

The McClintock house would be preserved, opened for year-round visitation, and interpreted. Reconstruction of the kitchen wing would not be undertaken; however, some means would be employed to convey the original size and configuration. As mandated in the legislation, the adjacent buildings would be removed, with accompanying photography of the structures. Using the historic grounds study, the grounds would be returned to their historic appearance as much as possible. The necessary site design would include visitor parking and support services. The home's proximity to McClintock's drugstore would be considered in site design.

The Hunt house would presumably remain in private ownership. Technical assistance would be available for restoration or historic grounds enhancement. Cooperative agreements that would allow for visitor access to the grounds or building could be developed if agreeable to the private owners. Either type of visitation would require site design for access and parking, especially because of the property's location on New York 5 and 20. Its historical significance would be documented; its use for interpretation or visitor support services would be decided later, depending on the desires of its owners and the evolution of the park.

The historical significance of the Bloomer house, as defined in the legislation, is incorrect. Because there was no association with Bloomer, legislation should be revised. However, because of the house's early construction date, technical assistance for its preservation could still be requested through its function as part of the historic setting. Nonprofit or private owners could potentially use the home for interpretation or

visitor support services, especially considering its proximity to the Stanton house.

As in all alternatives, archeological investigations and evaluations would be conducted and restoration and construction would comply with the "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines," the "Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation," NPS "Management Policies," and regulations in "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties."

Interpretation

Although 1848 would be the focus of interpretation, coverage of women's rights issues as outlined in the Declaration of Sentiments and as carried into the 20th century would be equally important.

Media would be used extensively to help convey the evolution of ideas regarding women's rights. The visitor center would provide an overview of the women's movement, focusing on 1848. A range of important events, personalities, and ideas connected with women's rights would be interpreted along with information and orientation about the National Park Service sites and other associated sites or organizations.

Although the physical resources would be restored and managed consistent with their 1848 associations, interpretation at these sites would be more expansive if determined valuable for visitor understanding or inspiration. As an example, interpretation of the chapel would include interpretation of the 1848 convention, and because of its historical association with free speech and reform movements, it could be made available (guided by safety and policy procedures) for meetings that continue the heritage of women's rights and free speech. As the symbol of the beginning of the movement, it would likewise be the symbol of its continuation.

When the park's interpretive plan is produced, each site would be studied for the best means of conveying its historical significance and any special relationship it might have to earlier or later issues of women's rights. At the same time, an investigation as to remaining furnishings and/or artifacts related to the structures or principal personalities would be made. If such items existed and were useful or necessary for creative exhibits or other interpretation, their acquisition would be sought. If these items do not exist or are found to be unnecessary or inaccessible, other interpretive media would be employed.

In addition, other local structures that played an important role in the beginning or continuing women's rights struggle would be evaluated and considered for incorporation into the interpretive program if agreeable with their owners.

Development/Transportation

Facilities and transportation systems would reinforce the historical time period whenever possible. When the park is fully operational, a central

visitor center would be necessary. Adaptive use of the three-story village hall located in the chapel block meets the following criteria: adequate interior space for interpretation, information, core operational staff, and joint operations with the UCP if desired; near the chapel (the prime physical resource); has adequate nearby parking; is within walking distance of at least two of the historic resources and alternate transportation means; supports the historical setting; and is close to other visitor services such as food and souvenirs. Importantly, it also allows for integrated site design with the chapel. Specific development proposals at each site must await more data concerning the structures and grounds. However, because of site size limitations, parking at the various historic buildings would always be limited to approximately 10-15 cars and two buses.

Because most visitors would arrive by automobile and bus, appropriate access from the New York State Thruway and other routes and circulation between the sites would be critical. Signs would be a key factor and placement proposals would be developed cooperatively with the UCP and villages.

Because the visitor center would be in Seneca Falls and commercial development primarily along New York 414 south of the thruway and New York 5 and 20, visitors would be channeled to these routes. In Seneca Falls, the logical interpretive sequence for viewing sites would be the visitor center, chapel, Stanton house, McClintock house, and Hunt house (if a safe viewing pulloff could be provided).

Some minor improvements in auto pedestrian circulation could occur immediately. At the Stanton house, relocating the iron stairs away from the blind corner at Washington and Seneca streets, providing a stop sign at the same corner, and designating a one-way road for the summer season would improve safety. At the McClintock house, signs directing cars north on Virginia Street to Williams Street would provide the best circulation pattern.

Because of projected visitation figures and very limited parking at the individual sites, a transportation system would be necessary to avoid extensive visitor parking in residential areas surrounding the Stanton and McClintock houses.

Projected visitation figures indicate a definite need for visitor transportation service during July and August, with the possibility of increasing the service from April to October if visitation reached expected levels.

Three types of transportation systems were explored: shuttle bus, rail, and waterborne. Waterborne transportation was determined to be the most feasible, most thematically related to the park and its interpretive stories, and the most enjoyable to the visitor. The other systems are discussed in the "Alternatives Considered, But Rejected" section.

The Cayuga-Seneca Canal is a navigable waterway and the chapel, Stanton house, and McClintock house are within short walking distance of its banks. Time factors would be as follows: From the downtown



station proposals

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
GENECA FALLS NEW YORK

LSC/JUNE 1985/488--20,003

W A T E R L I G H T

state highway 414

- REMAINS AS MAJOR ACCESS ROUTE TO PARK

TO NEW YORK STATE THRUWAY (90)
(5 MILES)

visitor contact
park headquarters

• MAINTAIN CONVENIENT ACCESS TO STATE HIGHWAY AND PROXIMITY TO VILLAGE CENTER, WHEN RELOCATED

WATERLIED

McClintock house

- ENCOURAGE TRAFFIC TO USE ONE WAY ACCESS
- PROVIDE PARKING FOR 10 CARS / 1/2 BUSES

SENECA
faint house

- TRAFFIC VOLUME AND POOR SIGHT DISTANCE PROHIBIT SAFE VIEWING.

Curves and Genecuclonal

- CANAL BOAT TRIP BETWEEN GENEVA FALLS AND WATERLOO TAKES 20 MINUTES.
- DOCKING FACILITIES EXIST IN BOTH VILLAGES.
- INTERPRETATION OF INDUSTRIAL PERIOD, TRANSPORTATION, LOCALE CAN BE INCORPORATED AS A PART OF BOAT TRIP.

Wesleyan Chan

- MAINTAIN CLOSE RELATIONS WITH VISITOR CONTACT FACILITY
- PROVIDE FOR ASSOCIATED PARKING

path

- CONNECTS VILLAGE CENTER WITH STATION HOUSE AND PROVIDES A PLEASANT WALK AROUND LAKE
- CAN BE DONE IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.G.P.

stanton house

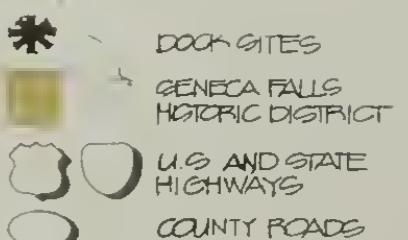
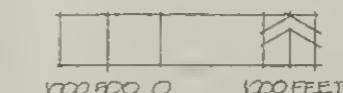
- INCORPORATE ONE WAY TRAFFIC LOOP DURING HIGH USE PERIODS.
- PROVIDE PARKING FOR 10 CARS / 2 BUSES

country road

- USE AS A VEHICULAR LANE BETWEEN BENECA FALLS AND WATERLOO!
- LESS TRAFFIC MAKES THE POTENTIAL BIKE TRAIL

Van Cleef Lake

- BOAT SHUTTLE BETWEEN CHAPEL AND STANTON HOUSE.
- PICNIC AREAS COULD BE PROVIDED AT DOCKS.



transportation proposals

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
GENEVA FALLS NEW YORK

LSC/JUNE 1985/488-20.003

docking site (chapel landing), it requires 5 minutes to reach the lock 3 docking site (Stanton house landing) and 20 minutes to reach Waterloo's lock 4 (McClintock house landing). From their respective dock sites, it requires 4 minutes to walk to the Stanton house and 9 minutes to walk to the McClintock house. The walks pass other interesting historic sites that can be incorporated into a visitor trail guide. (See the Transportation Proposals map.)

No technical problems are apparent with establishing canalboat service in the immediate future. In 1983, some 4,000 boats navigated this stretch of waterway, which is maintained as part of the New York State barge canal system by the New York State Department of Transportation (NYS DOT). Adequate safe docking sites exist at lock 3, at downtown Seneca Falls, and at lock 4. At locks 3 and 4, permission to cross NYS DOT property would be required but should not pose a problem. At each of the three landing sites it might be desirable in the long run to upgrade the landing facilities (docks, landscaping, seating, shelter, etc.), but such improvements are not critical to beginning operations. These improvements might be considered a future component of the UCP.

Boat types could vary but would have to be certified by the U.S. Coast Guard to carry passengers and should be able to hold approximately 20 to 40 passengers. Other desirable features include quiet operation, adequate speed (10 mph), passenger comfort, and a public address system.

A concession-operated service should be deferred until a visitor use pattern is established. In the interim, a private contractor willing to provide the desired type of equipment on a "service contract" basis would be sought. The National Park Service would specify the type of equipment, schedule, and route but would have no authority over or responsibility for the contractor's property. The National Park Service would direct visitors to the docking sites and, if desired, provide interpretive services. Interpretive talks could be effectively presented aboard boats, and themes such as the development of an early mill town community and the role of early transportation could be graphically illustrated en route. Both industrialization and transportation played a major role in the first women's rights convention being held in Seneca Falls.

A canalboat operation would begin on an experimental basis. The Park Service would solicit information and donations necessary to implement a future system with the eventual goal of a concession operation without federal subsidy. Visitors should respond positively to the opportunity of boat travel, and a limited start could be made immediately, allowing the system to grow as visitation warranted.

Although it would not be practical for large numbers of visitors, certainly some would want to take the 20-minute walk (0.8 mile one way) between the chapel and the Stanton house. Others would arrive with bicycles, wanting to incorporate this form of recreational activity with a park visit. Consequently, the Park Service would work with the UCP and villages to develop pedestrian/bicycle access routes to provide visitors with options and, in some measure, to help solve automobile-associated problems. The

Transportation Proposal map shows the suggested walking route from the chapel to the Stanton house and the walk from the canal to the McClintock house. Bike routes using lesser traveled roads and streets need to be designated. The Park Service would join with the UCP or villages in gaining rights-of-way where needed and in signing routes or producing a walking/biking trail map.

The local towns and villages would play a critical role in the type of development that occurs in response to increased tourism. Public spaces would provide an attractive inducement for walking and spending longer periods of time enjoying the area. Currently the village of Seneca Falls is proposing to enhance such areas as the urban canal front and green space near lock 3 to include them with other public green spaces such as Stanton Park, the shore of Van Cleef Lake, and the intermediate school park. Waterloo's existing and proposed park and green space areas along the canal and within the village would be incorporated into the visitor walking trail system.

The Park Service would encourage local private development in keeping with the historical character of the towns and adaptively reuse of the many old buildings within the area. Support services such as bed and breakfast hotels, restaurants, tea houses, and gift stores selling books and items associated with the historic period would all enhance the quaint ambiance of the local communities.

Historic Setting Preservation and Cooperative Activities

Cooperative activities with many diverse organizations would evolve with the park. Preliminary activities with local groups that enhance the preservation and interpretation of the historic setting are especially important. As shown by the 1856 maps of Seneca Falls and Waterloo, the historic setting covers areas of the towns not widely considered as historically valuable, especially areas south of the canal. An appreciation for these older resources must be engendered and activities initiated so that the most important physical resources can be identified, preserved, and perhaps interpreted.

To accomplish this the Park Service would continue to assist in identifying thematically important 1848 structures, thus helping to define the boundaries of the historic setting in both Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Once this 1848 setting is established, a basis for distributing the 50 percent funding authorized in section 1601(f) of the legislation for developing and implementing plans for the "preservation of the historic character of the setting" would be pursued based on appropriated development money becoming available and the following criteria: structures would relate to the 1848 period, one representative sample of the prime interpretive themes would be chosen, and initially the number would be limited to five examples. Thematic associations include the following:

related reform movements--McClintock drugstore, Chamberlain house, Bascom house, Quaker cemetery

industrialization--Seneca knitting mill, Waterloo woolen mill, Chamberlain distillery, Canal Street boardinghouse

transportation--Franklin hotels, 19th century railroad stations, and canal remnants

Declaration of Sentiments signers--Chamberlain, Hoskins, Seymour, and Race houses

early urbanization and socioeconomic development--Sackett block, corner of Fall and Ovid streets, Hunt block, Gary Sackett house, Latham houses, Hoskins house, and Tyler house

This assistance, in the form of preservation grants, would be funneled to the property owners through a cooperative agreement between them and the Park Service or local or state government.

Technical assistance in the form of architectural expertise would be available to owners of buildings within the historic setting. Functioning through cooperative agreements, an NPS historical architect would provide design assistance to property owners contemplating changes to existing buildings or new development. In addition, technical assistance would also encompass a more general planning assistance role, involving continuous park input on a broad spectrum of planning/development issues in the community, including addressing threats to the historic resources, preservation district planning, transportation, and zoning.

The UCP plan proposes support facilities to enhance the visitor experience of the national park, including development of the canalside commercial area which fronts the chapel block, with green space, retail opportunities, and recreational resources. Also, the National Park Service and Urban Cultural Park would have complementary and supportive interpretation concerning the history of women's rights. The National Park Service would interpret the history and personalities involved in the 1848 events, with the evolution of ideas concerning women's rights, and the UCP would interpret the historical regional context. UCP interpretive themes of reform movements, early transportation, and industrialization would be interpreted using the historic structures, developmental districts, and architectural styles remaining throughout the village. Because of the interrelated stories of the UCP and national park, cooperative approaches to guided and self-guided tours, publications, and other interpretive media should begin as early as possible. Including local historical societies and other village organizations would ensure a full and exciting variety of interpretation.

Operations/Maintenance/Security

Headquarters would be located in conjunction with the central visitor center. Interpretive personnel would be on-site at the historic structures as visitation required. Staff needed to operate the park at its full capacity would be 10 permanents and five seasonals. This increase in staff would be required for professional needs, more visitors, continued preservation and operation of the historic structures, and increasing

cooperative agreement involvement with the village, UCP, and other organizations. Maintenance would still be primarily handled through contracting, although an employee would be required for routine maintenance inside the historic houses. An annual operating budget of \$700,000 is estimated, approximately \$465,000 above the fiscal year 1985 budget. Appropriate security and fire alarm systems would be installed in the historic structures combined with staff patrol. Cooperative agreements with the local fire and police units would be made, ensuring adequate and quick emergency response. Legislation is being introduced in the New York State legislature in 1985 for concurrent jurisdiction; the local assemblymen are the cosponsors.

ALTERNATIVE 2 (NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE): CONTINUATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Concept

To assess the alternatives from a common base for determining impacts, the no-action alternative considers existing conditions and how the needs and issues of the park are currently being addressed.

Cultural Resource Management

Existing legislation (including the amendment) authorized federal ownership of the Stanton house and three associated properties, the Wesleyan chapel and an adjacent theater and house, and the McClintock house and associated building. The park currently owns the Stanton house and two of the associated properties. Negotiations are underway for purchasing the remaining properties that the legislation identified for fee ownership.

Once the chapel is purchased by the National Park Service, it would be vacated and maintained in its present structural state as a laundromat, garage, and apartments. Emergency repairs would be made as necessary. No further research would be collected nor restoration undertaken. Other than the existing historic marker, no interpretation would be provided. The theater and house would be vacated but would not be used by the National Park Service for visitor use or operations.

Phase I restoration of the Stanton house and purchase negotiations for associated properties would be completed; however, no site work would be provided nor intrusive structures removed. Necessary data on the Hawker house would not be collected, a grounds report would not be conducted, and restoration would not be continued.

Negotiations for purchase of the McClintock house and associated buildings would continue. Once the National Park Service purchased the house, the building would remain vacant and no research or preservation would be instigated. Emergency repairs would be undertaken as necessary to ensure the building's preservation. The property would not be available for interpretation or visitor use.

Technical assistance would not be provided to owners of the Hunt house nor to organizations concerned with the historic setting.

Interpretation

Interpretation would continue at the level currently provided by existing operating funds. Locally constructed exhibits, a slide show, and pamphlet concerning the historic events would be provided in the leased visitor center. Staff would provide personal services interpretation at the Stanton house and visitor center when feasible. No new media would be designed or constructed.

Development/Transportation

The visitor center and headquarters would remain in the small leased facility on Fall Street. No pedestrian or bike trails would be developed to the Stanton house or Wesleyan chapel, and no special access provided. Parking would remain limited and confined to existing street or lot sites. Exterior viewing of the chapel and McClintock house and interior viewing of the Stanton house would be possible.

Operations/Maintenance/Security

Staff size and operational funding would continue at the present level of three permanent employees, four seasonal employees, and an annual operating budget of \$145,000. Occasional security patrols would be conducted by permanent staff, and necessary maintenance and yard work contracted locally. The Stanton house is equipped with a fire/intrusion alarm system.

Cooperative Activities

The park staff would continue to establish relationships with staffs of other local and regional organizations, but no technical aid would be provided nor any cooperative agreements initiated. The park would provide information on other historic sites or area attractions but only through pamphlets distributed in the visitor center. Coordinated plan implementation for historic districts, cultural parks, or historic trails and tours would not take place.

ALTERNATIVE 3 (MINIMUM ACTION ALTERNATIVE): EMPHASIS ON MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY TO MAKE THE PARK OPERATIONAL

Concept

Consistent with the park's legislative purpose, this alternative would provide for primary visitor use, park management, and resource protection, using the most cost-effective actions and developments. This proposal would provide for the basic developmental needs of the park.

Cultural Resource Management

The chapel, theater, and small associated house would be purchased. The structural additions to the 1848 chapel would be removed, and the chapel's original fabric (two side walls and roof) stabilized. With the original fabric exposed, the chapel would provide a tangible symbol for the movement's beginning. The adjacent theater would be used for visitor information and interpretation of that site. A grounds report would be programmed to provide necessary data for future design.

Phase I restoration of the Stanton house would be completed. Further research would be conducted on the fabric of the Hawker house. If proven to be the former wing of the Stanton house, it would be reattached; if not, it would be removed. The associated lots would be purchased, and the DeWall house would likely be removed by its owners; if not, it would be used for interpretation and visitor support services. The Stanton house would be seasonally open for visitor use and interpretation. A grounds report and additional archeological site work would be programmed to provide data necessary for future site design.

The McClintock house would be acquired, and stabilization undertaken. This would include, though not be limited to, roof repair and basic heating and security necessary for preservation. As mandated by the legislation, removal of the adjacent buildings not associated with the historical integrity of the McClintock house (the Baptist church and Sunday school) would begin, including photography of the structures. The house could only be viewed on the exterior.

The Hunt house would continue in private ownership. If desired by the owners, several types of technical assistance or preservation grants could be offered, including facade restoration, site improvement such as undergrounding powerlines, or cooperative agreements that would allow some sort of visitor use. Additional research would be programmed to provide criteria for decisions concerning the structure if the owners wish to enter into cooperative agreements or otherwise affect the resources.

Legislation would be revised concerning the Bloomer house. However, the estimated 1830s construction date places it in the "historic setting" context. Considering its proximity to the Stanton house and its value as one of the earlier substantial homes in Seneca Falls, the house could be used by its present owners for visitor support services. It would qualify for technical assistance because of its function within the historic setting.

Interpretation

Interpretation would focus on the historical events and personalities, basically relying on personal services to convey the message. The main visitor contact point would be in the theater next to the chapel. Existing or other locally produced exhibits would be displayed. Using the theater arrangement, the Park Service could show films relating to women's rights, if suitable ones were available. A wayside exhibit would note the chapel's significance.

The Stanton house would be at least seasonally open, and guided tours of the site would be available. Interpretation of the house would focus on Stanton's views about child care, health, and domestic duties of the time and her perspective on women's isolation in the home. Her later views could also be incorporated by the interpreter. The interpretive prospectus would define final interpretive approaches.

The McClintock house would be available only for exterior viewing, but a locally produced wayside exhibit would convey the historic importance of the house. No on-site interpretive personnel would be available.

No interpretation of the Hunt house would take place because an adequate, safe stopping point would not be developed.

Development/Transportation

As described in alternative 1, the main visitor contact facility would be relocated from the leased building on Fall Street to the theater next to the chapel's stabilized core. The theater interior would be remodeled to provide for an information area, exhibits, and films. The Stanton house would be opened to visitors, and exterior viewing of the McClintock house provided. Using a visitation figure of 42,000, it appears that the existing street and lot parking could handle the number of cars expected at these sites (see appendix B). If a special event or other attractions caused excessive visitation to the Stanton house, a temporary curb jump could be installed at the south lot, and protective matting laid over this area for parking. Designated outlying parking areas and shuttle buses would also be options.

It is important to immediately encourage walking and other alternate means of transportation between sites and throughout the historic setting. The Park Service would work with the Urban Cultural Park and villages to designate pedestrian/bike routes and make the routes known to park visitors.

The small house behind the chapel ruins would be acquired as part of the chapel purchase and used for park headquarters. Interior renovation would be necessary. No maintenance or other visitor use facilities would be constructed.

Historic Setting Preservation and Cooperative Activities

The Park Service would work closely with the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo and the Urban Cultural Park to define and preserve historically important resources related to 1848 and thereby aid in determining the historic setting.

NPS staff would provide technical architectural assistance to owners of buildings within the setting and provide more general planning assistance to a broad spectrum of planning/development issues in the community.

In addition, the park staff would establish supportive relationships with other local and regional historic attractions and begin research associations and informational exchange with libraries and organizations devoted to women's rights and history.

Operations/Maintenance/Security

Necessary staff would include eight permanent employees and five seasonals. Staff increases would be required because of more historic properties for interpretation, larger visitation, and necessary preservation and site work. Routine maintenance, any required demolition, and necessary preservation would be contracted, and overseen by the chief of maintenance. The annual operating budget would increase to approximately \$400,000, a \$165,000 increase above fiscal year 1985.

Security would be primarily through staff patrol. Agreement would be made with local fire and police protection units to ensure minimal response time. Fire and intrusion systems would be placed in the Stanton and McClintock houses.

ALTERNATIVE 4: EMPHASIS ON HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE CONVENTION AND DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS

Concept

The events and historical milieu that sparked the beginning of the women's rights movement would be the central theme. Visitors would gain an understanding of the grievances that forced conscientious women to organize a convention and begin the fight for women's rights. Because the historical antecedents of the women's movement are relatively unknown in the public consciousness, the park's goal would be to provide a full, accurate, and exciting portrayal of this time.

Cultural Resource Management

The historical context would be of prime importance; therefore, the historic structures would be used extensively to relate the events that took place in and around the sites and the lives of their inhabitants.

The chapel would become the foremost tangible symbol for the movement's beginning. As such, a national architectural design competition would be held, as described under alternative 1.

Restoration of the Stanton house would be the same as under alternative 1, and the house would be open for year-round visitation. The grounds would be restored to their historic appearance, insofar as historical data allows and necessary parking and site design would be incorporated. The DeWall house would be removed or relocated as described under alternative 1.

The McClintock, Hunt, and Bloomer houses would be treated in the same manner as described under alternative 1.

Interpretation

Interpretation would focus on the women's rights convention and the Declaration of Sentiments. It would explain the historical context of the times--why Seneca Falls was an area ripe for social action, the leading personalities who coalesced into a dynamic force, and the associated social reform causes.

The enduring significance of the Declaration of Sentiments and its signers would be emphasized, but visitors would determine for themselves the resolution of grievances raised in the declaration. Interpretation would re-create the historical perspective and dramatize the people and events. Audiovisual presentations, exhibits of available artifacts, and publications would reinforce themes that cannot be conveyed through the historic structures or personal services alone. The park would provide off-site programs for schools and organizations related to this important historical period and the movement's beginnings.

Interpretation at the various historic buildings would convey the significance of the event or people related to the structure.

Development/Transportation

Facilities and transportation systems would be the same as described under alternative 1.

Historic Setting Preservation and Cooperative Activities

Historic setting preservation would be the same as described under alternative 1.

The park staff would work closely with local villages and historical societies to portray a full understanding of the 1848 historical period and the setting, combining this earlier period with the better known Victorian resources of Waterloo and Seneca Falls. The National Park Service would work cooperatively to interpret the setting resources that relate to the convention period and possibly use wayside exhibits to convey the earlier condition of the towns where scenes have changed dramatically.

A complementary role with the Urban Cultural Park would be developed; the UCP would convey its themes of reform movements, transportation, industrialization, and architecture, and the park would convey the events and ideas related to the 1848 convention and the Declaration of Sentiments.

Cooperative agreements concerning research, interpretive media, and tours would be explored. The park would encourage information sharing, tour packages, and interpretive cooperation with historical sites in the

region that represent related causes and the same time frame. Visitors would be urged to see such sites as the Susan B. Anthony home, Harriet Tubman's home, and William Seward's home to gain a wider understanding of the historical context of the events.

The National Park Service would rely on the valuable resources in the town and region to bring the women's rights story into the 20th century. Although this part of the story itself would not be emphasized, interested visitors would be directed to the National Women's Hall of Fame, resource centers, and libraries noted for women's history or reference services. If private organizations or conference centers devoted to women's issues should develop within the area, the park would serve as a resource on historical aspects of the women's movement.

Operations/Maintenance/Security

Headquarters would be located in conjunction with the central visitor center. Staffing and operations would be the same as described under alternative 1.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE 1--PREFERRED

Impacts on Resources

The historic fabric of the chapel would be significantly protected through the final resource preservation program, as defined in the design competition. The historic setting of the chapel would be greatly improved through the removal of the adjacent theater and house and through appropriate grounds rehabilitation and site design.

The historic fabric of the Stanton house would be further protected by phase II restoration completion, including the reattachment of the Hawker house if it was determined that the house was the original wing. The historic setting would be improved by removing related structures that are not historically related and completing appropriate grounds restoration and site design for visitor use.

The historic fabric of the McClintock house would be significantly protected as the restoration program progressed.

Structural hazards to the McClintock house would be eliminated because adjacent buildings would be removed, as mandated by legislation. This would include a structurally connected 1905 church and an 1870s Sunday school, which might have some architectural or historic significance.

Restoration of the Stanton house's original configuration and size might involve exposing original foundations. The historic setting would be enhanced through grounds restoration and site design.

Technical assistance or preservation grants to owners of the Hunt house would aid its preservation.

Increased visitor use would cause additional impacts on the historic structures and grounds.

Proper automobile routing and an alternate transportation system would minimize traffic impacts on the sites.

Additional fire and intrusion systems would enhance preservation of the structures.

Grounds restoration could disturb subsurface archeological sites and alter some vegetation at the sites.

There would be no impacts on endangered or threatened plant or animal species because none are known to occur in the park.

None of the sites are in the floodplain of the Seneca River, nor would any new development occur in wetland areas.

No impacts on water or air quality would result from park development.

Impacts on Visitors

The interpretive program would allow visitors to gain a full, exciting, and accurate understanding of the beginning of the women's rights movement and the enduring significance of the events.

The interpretive program would convey not only the 1848 event, declaration, and personalities but also the aspects of history which led up to the 1848 events and the evolution of the women's rights movement into the 20th century. Consequently, visitors would receive less specific information on the historical period but would gain a broader understanding of the movement's antecedents and its evolution.

A wider interpretive approach would provide more opportunities to serve the diverse needs and interests of visitors.

The various media used at the sites and in the central visitor center to supplement the interpretive staff and the historic structures in conveying interpretive themes would further enhance visitor enjoyment, inspiration, and education.

Preservation and interpretation at all the historic structures and grounds would provide a tangible link with historic events, increasing visitor understanding and enjoyment.

The removal of the McClintock house's adjacent structures would permit better visitor understanding of the house's original scale and setting.

Designated parking, a seasonally operated alternate transportation system, biking/pedestrian paths, and proper signing would provide pleasant and safe access to and circulation between the sites.

The variety of transportation modes would increase visitor enjoyment and education and would better serve diverse needs and interests.

The centrally located visitor center near the chapel would be convenient and easy for visitors to find. If a joint visitor center was provided, visitors could acquire various kinds of information and interpretation conveniently.

Fully integrated and compatible interpretation and preservation by the NPS, UCP, and other local entities would provide an in-depth and pleasurable visitor experience.

Providing bike and pedestrian trails between sites and within the village would allow visitors to combine a recreational and educational outing.

Canal docking would provide access to the park for pleasure boaters--an enjoyable and educational experience that they might not gain otherwise.

Providing local parks, green spaces, and quality support services would increase visitor enjoyment of the historical park and provide opportunities for a multifaceted experience.

Impacts on the Community

The villages and UCP would be likely to continue preservation and interpretive efforts, using technical assistance and cooperative efforts if desired.

The 1848 historic setting would be enhanced through judicious use of the 50 percent funding preservation grants authorized by Congress when funds are appropriated.

The headquarters/visitor center location near the chapel would be close to the Fall Street business area, thus facilitating communication and cooperation.

Local residents and private investors would be likely to make improvements because of improvements to federal and other properties within the setting.

Improved circulation and alternate transportation modes would decrease visitor traffic and the use of residential and business parking within the village. It would also decrease visitor traffic and parking problems at the individual sites.

Maximum numbers of visitors would contribute to the local economy.

Distributing information about other area attractions and providing compatible interpretive services would increase regional tourism.

Alternate transportation modes and pedestrian/bike trails could be enjoyed by local residents.

Enhancement of the entire historic setting would increase tourism, which would improve the village and local economy.

Opportunities for local private enterprise to serve visitor needs for food, lodging, and souvenirs would enhance the local economy.

Removal of the McClintock house's adjacent structures would cause temporary noise, unsightliness, and disruption to nearby neighbors.

The village of Seneca Falls would lose the convenience and use of a downtown movie house, laundromat, and apartment building.

Impacts on National Park Service Management

Deterioration of structures would stop. The public image of the National Park Service would be improved by the visitor facilities, restoration, and commitment to technical assistance and cooperative activities.

Staffing and funding for protection, interpretation, and maintenance would increase.

Restoration and renovation activities would require additional funding.

NPS cooperation with the UCP and villages in establishing transportation systems, developing support services, and restoring the historic setting would require additional funding and manpower commitments to ensure adequate visitor experiences; however, these costs would be much less than those of full acquisition.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE 2--NO ACTION

Impacts on Resources

The fabric of the Wesleyan chapel would continue to deteriorate and detract from the adjacent historic setting.

Completion of phase I of the Stanton house restoration would protect the original fabric, but without phase II restoration, interpretation of the house would be incomplete. The historic setting of the house would continue to be marred by vacated buildings and stored material. If the Hawker house proved to be original fabric, deterioration might increase once the house was unoccupied. Visitor use within the building might cause minor impacts.

The fabric of the McClintock house would continue to deteriorate and detract from the adjacent historic setting.

Deterioration of the Hunt house might occur because technical assistance would not be provided to the owners.

Future preservation would be inhibited because additional research on the structures would not be gathered.

There would be no additional impacts on natural resources.

Impacts on Visitors

Because only exterior viewing of the chapel and McClintock house and limited interior viewing of the Stanton house would be offered, visitors would be denied educational and inspirational opportunities.

Because building additions would continue to cover the chapel's historic fabric and obscure its original size and configuration, visitors would be misled as to its true appearance and find little inspirational or educational value in its present condition.

Because the chapel would not be preserved, visitors might equate its condition to the value society attaches to the women's rights movement and feel that there is no commitment to education and the ideal of women's rights.

The public would not receive the complete story of women's rights if the visitor center was not expanded or the interpretive material improved.

Safety hazards might be created because of poorly maintained historic sites.

Without NPS assistance in preserving the historic setting, visitors would miss the opportunity to understand the complete context of the sites and events.

Without designated parking nearby, alternate transportation modes, or proper signing, access to and circulation between the sites could be unclear, frustrating, or unsafe.

Impacts on Community

The villages and UCP might not continue preservation or interpretive efforts if the National Park Service did not provide leadership or technical assistance.

Area residents and private investors might not make improvements if federal sites were not improved.

If the National Park Service did not assist in establishing parking or alternate transportation modes, visitors might park in residential and business parking spaces.

Security and privacy problems could be created for adjacent neighbors if proper development and maintenance were not provided.

Limited numbers visitors would contribute little to the local economy.

Distributing information in the visitor center about other area attractions could minimally help regional tourism.

The visitor center on Fall Street would continue to be an integrated part of the Seneca Falls business district, thus allowing for easy local communication and cooperation.

If visitors did not use the chapel and theater, Seneca Falls would have lost a movie house, laundromat, and apartment building without any appreciable community gain.

Impacts on National Park Service Management

The image of the National Park Service would be harmed because the NPS pledge of technical assistance, interpretation of buildings, and limited visitation to the sites would not be fulfilled.

Staffing and funding for protection, interpretation, and maintenance would remain at current levels, thus not increasing the national deficit.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE 3

Impacts on Resources

The historic fabric of the chapel would be protected through the stabilization program; additions would be removed. The historic setting of the chapel would be somewhat improved through painting and improving the adjacent theater and house for visitor use and park operations.

The historic fabric of the Stanton house would be further protected by phase I restoration completion. If the Hawker house proved to be the original Stanton wing, its reattachment and restoration would protect the original fabric. If it is not the former wing, its removal would improve the historic setting. Removal or relocation of the DeWall house for visitor support services would also enhance the setting.

Increased visitation might result in some deterioration of the Stanton house.

The historic fabric of the McClintock house would be somewhat protected through basic stabilization techniques.

Structural hazards to the McClintock house would be eliminated because adjacent buildings would be removed, as mandated by legislation.

Programming of additional research would allow for future preservation and site work.

Technical assistance to owners of the Hunt house and properties within the historic setting would aid in preservation of the structure.

Increased fire and intrusion systems would enhance the preservation of the structures.

No additional impacts to natural resources would occur.

Impacts on Visitors

The interpretive program would allow visitors to gain a general understanding and appreciation of the beginning of the women's rights movement. However, because existing media would simply be relocated to the theater from the visitor center, the quality of interpretive media would not be up to NPS standards.

The stabilized fabric of the chapel would provide a tangible link with historic events and likely have an emotional impact on the visitors. Its true configuration and size would be apparent, increasing the educational value.

Because covered space would not be provided within the chapel, interpretation would be provided at the adjacent theater and therefore be slightly removed from the original site.

The small size of the theater could cause congestion, and the building would provide less than quality space in which to interpret events and serve visitors.

Guided tours of the Stanton house would help educate the visitors. Full appreciation of the house and Elizabeth Cady Stanton would not likely occur because final restoration would not be completed nor interpretive media be made available. The lack of historic setting restoration at the Stanton house would reduce visitor comprehension and enjoyment.

Allowing only exterior viewing of the McClintock house would limit interpretation of its historical significance.

Removal of the McClintock house's adjacent structures would permit better visitor understanding of its original scale and setting.

Without designated parking nearby, alternate transportation modes, or proper signing, access to and circulation between the sites could be frustrating or unsafe.

Because no walking trails would be developed to the sites, pedestrian access and circulation could be perceived as unsafe.

Impacts on Community

The villages and UCP would likely continue preservation efforts because the National Park Service would provide technical assistance.

The headquarters relocation to the house behind the chapel would make it slightly more difficult to find; however, it would still be near Fall Street and considered part of the village business hub.

The stabilization of the chapel's historic fabric and renovation of the theater for a visitor center should enhance the historic appearance of Fall Street and increase its attraction for visitors.

The village of Seneca Falls would lose the convenience and use of a downtown movie house, laundromat, and apartment building.

Waterloo residents and private investors might not make improvements if the McClintock house was not improved and used for visitation.

The vacated McClintock house would be subject to further deterioration, decreasing the property values of neighbors.

Removal of the McClintock house's adjacent structures would cause temporary noise, unsightliness, and disruption to nearby neighbors.

If the National Park Service did not assist in establishing parking or alternate transportation modes, visitors might park in residential and business parking spaces.

Visitors would contribute slightly to the local economy.

Distributing information in the visitor center about other area attractions could minimally help regional tourism.

Impacts on National Park Service Management

The public image of the National Park Service could be adversely affected by the acquisition and subsequent nonuse of the McClintock house.

Staffing and funding for protection, interpretation, and maintenance would increase.

Stabilization of the chapel, renovation of the theater for use as a visitor contact facility, relocation of headquarters, demolition at the Stanton and McClintock sites, and stabilization of other structures would require additional funding.

Research would require programming and additional funding.

Using a small remodeled house as park headquarters might cause layout and space problems.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE 4

Impacts on Resources

Same as alternative 1.

Impacts on Visitors

Same as alternative 1, with the following differences:

Limiting the interpretive theme to the context of the historical events would not allow visitors to gain an understanding of the evolution of the

women's rights movement nor an understanding of the events leading up to 1848. Concentrating on the 1848 events and limited historical context would give visitors an in-depth understanding of that time period.

Impacts on the Community

Same as alternative 1.

Impacts on National Park Service Management

Same as alternative 1.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED, BUT REJECTED

INTERPRETATION EMPHASIS ALTERNATIVE

The present-day and future struggle for women's rights would be the central theme. Although the historical events would be briefly interpreted, the focus would be on present inequities and the continuing efforts to remove the remaining barriers to full equality and justice without regard to sex. The historical context and physical resources related to the 1848 events would be secondary to the present-day programmatic aspects of the park. This alternative was rejected because it did not fully carry out the legislative mandate.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

Rail Access

This system would use abandoned or freight-only rail rights-of-way to transport visitors from Seneca Falls to Waterloo. It was rejected because of cost (capital investment and operating), lack of proximity to the historic sites, and potential problems with securing joint right-of-way with Conrail freight service. It also did not reinforce interpretive themes or pass many points of historic interest along its route.

Shuttle Bus Access

This system would implement street shuttle bus service under a contract system with a regional transport firm or local school district. It would be easy to initiate but was rejected because it would not further the interpretation of the park, would be inherently unattractive to visitors, would require use of streets carrying a substantial volume of through-traffic (thus being fast-paced, not allowing for information about points of interest along the route), and consequently would not likely receive much use. In addition, cost was approximately \$32 per hour or three-fourths of the waterborne system, a relatively small savings for the inherent problems that accompanied its selection.

Leasing or Buying Land Near the Historic Sites to Allow for Additional Parking

Leasing or buying additional land was rejected because the space would be used only seasonally, would place a large collection of automobiles in essentially residential neighborhoods, would require enforcement if use were to be confined to park visitors, and, if purchase was necessary, require a legislated boundary adjustment.

HISTORIC SETTING PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES

Properties Identified in the Legislation

NPS involvement in the preservation of the setting would be limited to the properties identified in the legislation under 1601(d) and 1601(e). This concept was rejected because it ignores the legislative mandate outlined in 1601(f) illustrating congressional interest in preserving the historic setting.

Key 1848 Structures

NPS involvement would be up to 50 percent investment in exterior and interior preservation grants/loans for key 1848 structures. Interior preservation grants/loans were rejected as being outside the role of Women's Rights National Historical Park because of the specialized nature of interior use of the structures and the attendant cost. The park would nevertheless work closely with groups to support programs or activities within structures that are complementary to park themes and purposes, even to develop NPS interpretive exhibits related to the specific values of these structures. This, however, would be accomplished under the technical assistance program.

All Structures within the Historic District

NPS involvement would be up to 50 percent in exterior/interior preservation grants/loans for all structures within the district, based on the premise that to preserve the character and historic setting involves broader responsibilities than preservation of key 1848 theme-related structures. This broader role seemed outside the realm of reasonable interpretation of the legislative intent and one that can be better addressed by local and state authorities, principally the village historic district commission, the UCP, or other local authorities.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

	Alternative 1 Preferred	Alternative 2 No-Action	Alternative 3 Minimum Action	Alternative 4 Emphasis on Historical Context
Concept	Provide an overview of the women's rights movement in addition to the beginning historical events	Continue existing management without additional funding	Open portions of park for visitation with minimal investment of resources	Provide full, exciting portrayal of the movements beginning in traditional NPS approach
Interpretive Focus	Focus on overview of women's rights, using 1848 as the benchmark to examine the movement's antecedents and evolution	Limit to 1848 events and personalities, reinforce only by use of the Stanton house and locally produced media	Limit to 1848 events and personalities, reinforce by use of the chapel ruins, Elizabeth Cady Stanton house, and locally produced media	Focus on the wide historical context of the 1848 events and personalities
Visitor Center	Locate in an existing building near the chapel; possibly joint venture with UCP	Remain in leased building on Fall Street	Locate in theater next to chapel	Same as 1
Headquarters	Locate in conjunction with central visitor center	Remain in leased building on Fall Street	Locate in small house behind chapel	Same as 1
Chapel	Preserve original fabric and complete building as prescribed by architectural design competition	Vacate and maintain in existing condition	Remove additions and stabilize original fabric	Same as 1
Theater	Remove	Vacate and maintain in existing condition	Rehabilitate and modify interior for visitor center	Same as 1
Small House	Remove	Vacate and maintain in existing condition	Rehabilitate and modify interior for headquarters	Same as 1
Grounds	Design as outdoor visitor use area as prescribed by design competition	Use for parking	Leave in asphalt; provide benches and informational way side	Same as 1
Stanton House	Complete restoration and by some means convey the original size and configuration	Complete phase I restoration	Complete phase I, begin phase II	Same as 1
Hawker House	Remove or reattach as historical data defines	Vacate and maintain in existing condition	Same as 1	Same as 1
Dewall House	Possibly retain by owners, remove from site	Possibly retain by owners; if not, use for visitor support services	Same as 2	Same as 1
Grounds	Restore portions to historic setting and incorporate site design for limited parking	Retain in present condition	Retain in present condition but remove stored materials from yard, use south lot for overflow parking	Same as 1

Alternative 4
Emphasis on Historical Context

Alternative 3
Minimum Action

Alternative 2
No-Action

Alternative 1
Preferred

	McClintock House	Church/ attached house	Grounds	Hunt House	Historic Setting	Technical Assistance	Cooperative Activities	Visitor Use Levels	Staff	Cost
Preserve and by some means convey original size and configuration	Leave vacated and do minimal emergency repair	As legislated, remove with accompanying photography	Retain vacated	Retain in present condition	Same as 1	Same as 1	Same as 1	Same as 1	Same as 1	Same as 1
Restore portions to historic setting and incorporate site design for limited parking	If desired by owners, potential involvement through technical assistance for facade restoration, site improvements, or cooperative agreements for interior or exterior visitor use	Remain in private ownership, no technical assistance provided	Same as 1	Same as 1	No involvement	None	Seek on limited basis with UCP and local villages to provide interpretation/preservation of setting resources related to 1848 events	9,000/year	10 permanent/5 seasonal	See appendix D
If desired by owners, potential involvement through technical assistance for facade restoration, site improvements, or cooperative agreements for interior or exterior visitor use	Define historic setting in relationship to 1848 period; identify important 1848 resources in setting; work through preservation grants, technical assistance, and cooperative agreements to aid allow interpretation and to aid preservation of identified resources related to the beginning and evolution of the women's rights movement	Potentially provide to the Hunt house and historic setting structures related to 1848 events	None	Potentially provide to the Hunt house and historic setting structures related to 1848 events	Seek on wide basis with diverse private individuals, groups, and local entities to provide interpretation/preservation of historic setting, complimentary tour packages, and visitor support services such as transportation systems, rest and refreshment areas, and quality souvenir items	None	Seek on limited basis with UCP and local villages to provide interpretation/preservation of setting resources related to 1848 events	36,000/year	8 permanent/5 seasonal	Same as 1

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

During November and December 1983, the planning team conducted preplanning public workshops and consultations to collect ideas, concerns, and comments. Information collected has been incorporated into these alternatives.

PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

A mailing list of approximately 800 individuals and organizations was compiled, including local and national media, government officials and agencies, universities, women's centers and organizations, local landowners and residents, and park visitors. In November 1983, each was mailed a planning workbook with a letter inviting them to workshops or to return their comments via mail.

Workshops were held on November 28 in Seneca Falls, New York; December 1 in Ithaca, New York; December 6 in Rochester, New York; and December 8 in Boston, Massachusetts. Approximately 75 people attended the meetings and over 30 responded by mail. There was a wide range of opinion with many constructive suggestions.

The comments were analyzed and a Summary of Public Comment was mailed to approximately 500 people in February 1984. The original mailing list was shortened because of incorrect addresses, duplications, and the previous response volume.

OTHER CONSULTATIONS

In addition to the public meetings, team members have met with many local, regional, and state agencies; public officials; representatives of regional, historic, and recreational attractions; and interested organizations and individuals. These contacts occurred throughout 1983 into 1984.

Though not all-inclusive, meetings were held with the following:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation
Finger Lakes Association
Landmark Society of Western New York
Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge
Mid-Lakes Navigation Co., Skaneateles
National Women's Hall of Fame
Seneca Falls Village Historic District Commission
Seneca Falls Urban Cultural Park Advisory Committee
New York Department of Transportation
New York State Parks (Finger Lakes Region)
New York State Parks (Urban Cultural Parks)
Schlesinger Library (Radcliffe College)
Seneca County Historian
Seneca County Planning Office
Seneca County Sheriff

Seneca Falls Historical Society
Seneca Falls Police Department
Seneca Falls Village Clerk and Attorney
Seneca Falls Village Planning Office
Susan B. Anthony House
Waterloo Historical Society
Waterloo Library
Waterloo Mayor
Waterloo Memorial Day Museum
Waterloo Town Supervisor
William Seward House
Women's Rights National Historical Park Advisory Commission

FUTURE CONSULTATION

This Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment will be sent to the approximately 500 people and organizations on the mailing list. In addition, it will be available for review at Women's Rights National Park headquarters. A synthesis of public involvement, including comments on and revision to this draft document, will become part of the material used for a Record of Decision.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK Authorizing Legislation

Public Law 96-607, Title XVI
Signed December 28, 1980

Ninety-sixth Congress of the United States of America AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the third day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and eighty*

An Act

To provide, with respect to the national park system: for the establishment of new units; for adjustments in boundaries; for increases in appropriation authorizations for land acquisition and development; and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE XVI

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Sec. 1601. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) The Women's Rights Convention held at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 was an event of major importance in the history of the United States because it marked the formal beginning of the struggle of women for their equal rights.

(2) The Declaration of Sentiments approved by the 1848 Women's Rights Convention is a document of enduring relevance, which expresses the goal that equality and justice should be extended to all people without regard to sex.

(3) There are nine sites located in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York, associated with the nineteenth century women's rights movement which should be recognized, preserved, and interpreted for the benefit of the public.

(b) It is the purpose of this section to preserve and interpret for the education, inspiration, and benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historical and cultural sites and structures associated with the struggle for equal rights for women and to cooperate with State and local entities to preserve the character and historic setting of such sites and structures.

(c) To carry out the purpose of this section there is hereby established the Women's Rights National Historical Park (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "park"). The park shall consist initially of the following designated sites in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York:

- (1) Stanton House, 32 Washington Street, Seneca Falls;
- (2) dwelling, 30 Washington Street, Seneca Falls;
- (3) dwelling, 34 Washington Street, Seneca Falls;
- (4) lot, 26-28 Washington Street, Seneca Falls;
- (5) former Wesleyan Chapel, 125 Fall Street, Seneca Falls;
- (6) theater, 128 Fall Street, Seneca Falls;
- (7) Bloomer House, 53 East Bayard Street, Seneca Falls;
- (8) McClintock House, 16 East Williams Street, Waterloo; and
- (9) Hunt House, 401 East Main Street, Waterloo.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange lands and interests therein within sites designated as part of the park, except that the Secretary may not acquire the fee simple title to the land comprising the sites designated in paragraphs (7) through (9) of subsection (c). Lands and interests therein owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(e) The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of properties designated as part of the park, pursuant to which the Secretary may mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of such properties. Such agreements shall contain, but need not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property for interpretive and other purposes; and that no changes or alterations shall be made in the property except by mutual agreement.

(f) The Secretary shall encourage State and local governmental agencies to develop and implement plans for the preservation and rehabilitation of sites designated as part of the park and their immediate environs, in order to preserve the historic character of the setting in which such sites are located. The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to such agencies in the development and implementation of such plans, but financial assistance may not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

(g) The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to the administration of units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

(h)(1) There is hereby established the Women's Rights National Historical Park Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall consist of eleven members, each appointed by the Secretary for a term of five years as follows:

(A) One member appointed from recommendations submitted by the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation;

(B) One member appointed from recommendations submitted by the Women's Hall of Fame;

(C) Two members appointed from recommendations submitted by the Governor of New York;

(D) One member appointed from recommendations submitted by the village of Seneca Falls;

(E) One member appointed from recommendations submitted by the town of Seneca Falls; and

(F) Five members appointed by the Secretary, at least one of whom shall represent an institution of higher learning and at least two of whom shall represent national women's rights organizations.

(2) The Secretary shall designate one member to be the Chair of the Commission. Any vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(3) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this section upon presentation of vouchers signed by the Chair of the Commission.

(4) The function of the Commission shall be to advise the Secretary with respect to matters relating to the administration of the park and the carrying out of the provisions of this section. The Secretary shall consult with the Commission from time to time with respect to his responsibilities and authorities under this section.

(5) The Commission shall terminate ten years from the effective date of this section.

(6) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, but not to exceed \$190,000 for acquisition, and \$500,000 for development.

Legislation Amendment

98 STAT. 1478

PUBLIC LAW 98-402—AUG. 28, 1984

Public Law 98-402
98th Congress

An Act

Aug 28, 1984
(H R 4596)

16 USC 410ll.

Historic
preservation.

To amend section 1601(d) of Public Law 96-607 to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title in fee simple to McClintock House at 16 East Williams Street, Waterloo, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 1601(c) of Public Law 96-607 (16 U.S.C. 410ll(c)) is amended by striking paragraph "(8)" and inserting the following:

"(8) McClintock House and related structures, 14 and 16 East Williams Street, Waterloo; and".

(b) Section 1601(d) is amended by striking out the word "through" and inserting the word "and" in lieu thereof; and by adding at the end of the subsection the following: "Within two years of the acquisition of the property listed in subsection (c)(8) the Secretary shall have removed all structures from the property that are not relevant to the historic integrity of the McClintock House.".

Approved August 28, 1984.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4596 (S. 2331):

HOUSE REPORT No. 98-722 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 98-558 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 130 (1984):

Apr. 30, May 1, considered and passed House.
Aug. 9, considered and passed Senate.



APPENDIX B: VISITATION/AUTOMOBILE PROJECTIONS

1984	9,000 visitors--3,600 (40% summer visitation) 1,200/month 40/day 20 cars/day @ 3 people/car 5 cars/hour using 10 am-12 pm as prime time 4-hour span (two-site distribution possible)
1986	36,000 visitors--14,400 (40% summer visitation) 4,600/month 153/day 51 cars/day @ 3 people per car 13 cars/hour using 10 am-12 pm as prime time 4-hour span (three-site distribution possible)
1989	121,000 visitors--48,400 (40% summer visitation) 16,100/month 537/day 176 cars/day @ 3 people per car 44 cars/hour using 10 am-12 pm as prime time 4-hour span (three-site distribution possible)

APPENDIX C: CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE

Because Women's Rights National Historical Park is included in the National Register of Historic Places, it is entitled to the protection afforded by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800). A programmatic memorandum of agreement executed by the National Park Service, the Advisory Council, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers has eliminated the requirement for the council's and state officer's review of undertakings for implementing basic planning documents, such as this one, if they have been developed in consultation with the council and the appropriate state historic preservation officer. To date, the council and the state historic preservation officer have been notified of NPS's planning activities and have been invited to participate in the planning for the park. Consultations will continue to ensure that the plan is implemented in accordance with applicable NPS policies and guidelines to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effects on the park. Completion of this process will satisfy the requirement of section 106 as applicable to the development and subsequent adoption of the management plan. Evidence of final compliance with section 106 for the plan will be included in the final environmental impact statement or the finding of no significant impact prepared for the plan.

APPENDIX D: COST ESTIMATES

Alternative 1 or 4 (in priority order)

Chapel and grounds

Preserve original fabric and complete building	\$1,000,000
Remove theater and small house	10,000
Site design/construction	260,000

Visitor center and headquarters

Renovate existing building for adaptive use	1,800,000
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Stanton house and grounds

Remove Hawker house or reattach and restore (if original wing)	6,000
Construct restrooms	70,000
Restore site	20,000
Parking (10 cars/2 buses)	23,000

McClintock house and grounds

Preserve	300,000
Demolish church	15,000
Restore grounds	5,000
Parking (10 cars/2 buses)	23,000

* Total (Possible range) \$3,532-3,626,000

Preservation grants 5 @ 250 \$1,250,000

Alternative 2

Chapel - vacate, maintain emergency repair	\$ 6,000
McClintock house - maintain/emergency repair	3,000

Total \$ 9,000

Alternative 3 (in priority order)

Chapel

Remove additions and stabilize	\$ 26,000
Theater modification for visitor center	135,000
House modification for headquarters	10,000
Minimum grounds design for visitor use	5,000

Stanton house and grounds

Remove Hawker house or reattach and restore (if original wing)	6,000
Clean up yard from demolition or structure's removal	3,000
Construct restrooms	70,000

<u>McClintock house</u>	
Stabilize house	50,000
Demolish church	<u>15,000</u>
* Total (possible range)	\$ 320-414,000

* Cost estimates are net, they do not include the additional 46 percent which goes to project planning (15 percent), project supervision (15 percent), and contingency (16 percent).

APPENDIX E: RESEARCH NEEDS

Parkwide - Historic Resource Study (Seneca Falls and Waterloo)
incorporate data gathered for GMP
provide information necessary to complete National Register
forms for historic setting
Historic Base map
Interpretive Prospectus
Scope of Collections Statement

Wesleyan chapel
Historic Structure Report
Grounds Study
Historic Furnishing Report

Stanton house
Grounds Report/Archeological Survey
Historic Structure Report on Hawker House to determine association
with Stanton House
Historic Furnishing Report

McClintock house
Historic Structure Report
Grounds Study
Historic Furnishing Report

Hunt house
Historic Structure Report

Comprehensive design plans - where applicable

APPENDIX F: LAND PROTECTION PLAN - WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

<u>Acreage:</u>	Federal	0.84	<u>Funding:</u>	Authorized	\$490,000
	Private	<u>4.17</u> <u>5.01</u>		Appropriated Obligated Unobligated Balance	500,000 5,000 \$495,000

Land Protection Issues

The sites currently in private ownership are not open to public or NPS use for interpretation, research, restoration, or other park purposes. Three sites require substantial resource stabilization to preserve their historic integrity.

Modern structures immediately adjacent to the McClintock house, Stanton house, and Wesleyan chapel substantially detract from the historic character of these primary historic structures and adversely impact the opportunities to interpret the sites.

Historic research has revealed that the Bloomer house was not in fact associated with Amelia Bloomer. This site is authorized for protection by means other than fee acquisition but may not be needed for park purposes.

The historic character of the area around the sites is important in the park's interpretive program. Appropriate roles for federal, state, and local governments need to be defined in protecting this area.

Land Protection Alternatives and Analysis

Local Zoning: The village of Seneca Falls has a local zoning ordinance, and the private sites are within a local historic preservation district. These local ordinances help protect the surrounding area from substantial intrusions of modern development. Permit and design review requirements administered by the local government will be an important part of the overall protection program for the park. These local regulations establish standards for changes in exterior features, but they cannot provide for public access to private structures. While they limit the amount of change, they cannot provide for the type of restoration and stabilization required for public use and interpretation of the primary sites.

Cooperative Agreements: These agreements are administrative arrangements between parties that may involve funds or services. Section 1601(e) of Public Law 96-607 authorizes the secretary to enter into agreements with owners of designated sites to "mark, interpret, improve and restore" and to have "rights of access at reasonable times." Such agreements are only likely to be effective when some continued private use of structures is compatible with plans for visitor access and interpretation. Floor plans, current condition, and size of the designated

structures impose serious constraints on multiple use. The Hunt house, where interpretive programs will be outside and access to the interior may be required on special occasions, could be protected by a cooperative agreement. While agreements can be a relatively inexpensive method of protection, they are not binding on future owners and do not provide for permanent protection of historic resources.

Easements: Some property rights are conveyed from one owner to another. They are an effective land protection tool where current private uses are compatible with park purposes and the objective is to prevent substantial change in the future. Easements are legally enforceable interests in real property and are attached to the deed to be binding on future owners. Therefore, they provide more permanent protection than agreements. However, easements are not likely to be adequate or cost-effective unless some reasonable private use is compatible with NPS plans for managing the sites.

Fee Acquisition: When all rights of ownership are acquired, land is owned in fee. Fee acquisition is often the most expensive method of protection, but it also provides the most complete control over use of the property. Fee ownership is necessary when substantial federal investments are required to restore, improve, or demolish structures and where needs for public use make private occupancy impractical. Federally owned structures within the park also may be leased for private use under the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 17 and the Historic Sites Leasing Program.

Recommendations

To date, the Stanton house and a vacant lot have been acquired by donation by the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation and family. All other sites, except the Hunt and Bloomer houses need to be acquired in fee to provide for preservation, public access, interpretation, or to allow for removal of intrusive structures. They are listed below in priority order with a brief explanation:

1. The former Wesleyan chapel (tract 101-06) was the site of the first women's rights convention in 1848. It will be the focus of the interpretive program and must be owned in fee to allow for structural changes and public use.
2. The Hawker house (tract 101-03) is adjacent to the Stanton house and may have been attached to it. Fee acquisition will allow for restoration or removal as necessary to continue restoration of the Stanton house and grounds to its historic condition when occupied by a leader of the women's rights movement.
3. The DeWall house is a prefabricated structure on the original grounds of the Stanton house. Fee acquisition will allow for removal of this modern structure so the site can be restored to its historic conditions.

4. The theater (tract 101-05) is adjacent to the former Wesleyan chapel. Fee acquisition is required so this small cement block structure can be removed because of its intrusion in the historic character of the site.

5. The McClintock house (tract 102-02) is unoccupied and deteriorating. While an easement or agreement might prohibit demolition or change in the facade, it would not prevent the continued threat to the structure from neglect. Fee acquisition will allow for NPS to stabilize the structure and remove the vacant Baptist Church to protect this historic home. If adaptive use is possible, consideration will be given to leasing under the historic leasing program.

6. The Hunt house (tract 101-07) is currently occupied and is not needed for regular visitor use. An agreement addressing technical assistance and access for research will provide adequate protection. Donation of a facade easement also would be encouraged.

7. The Bloomer house (tract 102-01) is mis-named and not needed for park purposes. It will be adequately protected by local zoning and historic district ordinances as part of the historic context for other sites.

8. Continued cooperation with the state, local governments, and the private sector, including local foundations, will encourage protection of the other areas surrounding the park. The superintendent will continue to participate in local zoning proceedings for Seneca Falls and Waterloo representing the Park Service as a concerned neighbor and providing technical assistance as necessary.

9. The historic resources listed above may not contain adequate space to meet the administrative and maintenance needs of the park. It is anticipated that additional space needs will be met by leasing or donations. Specific sites are identified in the general management plan.

Methods of Acquisition

Land or interests in land at Women's Rights NHP may be acquired by donation, purchased with donated or appropriated funds, exchanged, or condemned. Donations may provide the owner with tax benefits and will be encouraged. Local fund-raising and contributions have already provided substantial benefits to the park, and future gifts are likely to be limited. No land has been identified as being available for exchange. Where land is to be purchased, every effort will be made to reach agreement on price. Condemnation will be used only if essential to clear title, establish fair market value, or address emergency situations when other alternatives have been exhausted.

Compliance Documentation

This plan does not constitute an offer to purchase, sell, or lease land or interests in land. It does not diminish the rights of landowners. The plan will guide NPS land protection efforts, subject to availability of funds.

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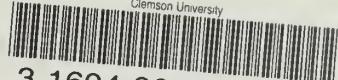
LIST OF PREPARERS

PLANNING TEAM

Bonnie Campbell, Team Captain, DSC
Bert Fortner, Planner, Village of Seneca Falls
Judy Hart, Superintendent, Women's Rights NHP
Linda Hugie, Landscape Architect, DSC
Ted McCann, Planner, WASO
Linda Romola, Cultural Resource Planner, DSC

CONSULTANTS

John Debo, Assistant Superintendent, Boston National Historical Park
Cindy Kryston, Interpretive Specialist, NARO
Robin LaPore, Solicitor's Office, Northeast Region
Barbara Pearson, Architectural Conservator, North Atlantic Historic
Preservation Center
Bob Rothweiler, Environmental Specialist, DSC
Terry Savage, Chief, Planning, NARO
Michael Spratt, Transportation Planner, DSC
Suzanne Stutzman, Landscape Architect, DSC
Sandra Weber, Historian, Clara Barton NHS
Terry Wong, Engineer, DSC



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